The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Late News from Richmond Papers.

The Blockade Run at Charleston by a Very Large Steamer.

A Heavy Freight of Shoes, Blankets, Cloth, and Other Supplies for the Rebel Government.

The Rebel Troops to be Clothed Like National Troops.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Richmond papers contain a dispatch from Charleston, dated 19th, announcing that a very large steamer, freighted for the Confederate States Government, safely arrived yesterday at a Southern port, bringing a heavy stock of shoes and blankets, an immense quantity of cloth, and other supplies.

It is stated by rebel officers that a large detachment is engaged in Richmond making pantaloons of the same color and texture as is furnished to our soldiers. Large numbers of them appeared on the rebel troops in Fredericksburgh yesterday during a flag of truce.

Gen. BONHAM has been unanimously elected Governor of South Carolina, in place of Gen. MARK CLARK, who was killed in the recent battle of Fredericksburgh.

Ex-Gov. WISE is spoken of as a prominent candidate for Governor of Virginia.

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.

Senator Harris in Camp—Gen. Franklin—Arrival of Gen. Wadsworth and Staff—The Military Position Unchanged.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, 11 o'clock, Dec. 22, 1862.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, arrived here, yesterday, from Washington, accompanied by Dr. D. BAILEY, of Albany. Other Congressmen are also journeying hither. Surgeon-Gen. KIRK, of Pennsylvania, reached Falmouth on Saturday, and dined yesterday with the officers in charge of DOUBLEDAY'S Division Hospital. He comes to provide for the wants of the [illegible] Pennsylvania regiments [illegible] day, to inspect the quarters of the sick, equipped in military hat, with eye like a [illegible] BURNSIDE, plain "regular" overcoat, dark pants and army boots—free from all military trappings. His appearance presented a strong contrast to the showy dress of his retinue.

The medical branch of the service has lost a valuable member by the withdrawal from the army of Surgeon R. N. BALLOU, Medical Director of Gen. HEWS's Division, Gen. SMITH's Corps. Dr. BALLOU came out as Surgeon of the Second Vermont, Col. WHITING, and has been one of the most skillful practitioners in the army. Dr. ALFRED L. CHAMBERLAIN, Surgeon of the 27th Wisconsin, another relentless officer, has just sent in his resignation. We know not what may have influenced these gentlemen to leave the field, yet we are aware of a growing feeling of discontent among army Surgeons, on account of the act of Congress reducing their salary to the amount of $100 or more. Many of them have left lucrative practices to offer their services in the army, influenced by no selfish motives, but from a desire to have the soldiers receive the benefit of their experience. The *post facto* act of Congress cuts down their remuneration to a sum barely sufficient to maintain their families.

The appearance of Gen. WADSWORTH, with Staff, at Aquia Creek, gives plausibility to the rumor which has been in circulation some time, to the effect that he was going to assume command of DOUBLEDAY'S Division, King's old. You will remember that he formerly commanded a brigade in this division, consisting of the Twentieth N. Y. S. M., Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth New-York Regiments. It was at this point he took leave of his men last March, to assume the duties of Military Governor of Washington. The parting was a most affecting one. Going round to the various regiments, he bade them a most affectionate adieu, while the tears moistened his eyelids and poured down the cheeks of many of the officers and privates. Nothing but a speech would answer, and accordingly, seated on his charger, the General addressed a few words to the men, at the close of which they rent the air with their cheers. He was very loth to leave, and has many times since expressed himself as desirous of returning.

No change has occurred in the position of affairs in front to-day. The enemy continue to show themselves in numbers in Fredericksburgh, while their white tents, so long concealed, are beginning to peep out above the woody crest beyond, as the trees are being felled, and they have become indifferent as to our knowing of their whereabouts and position. Their pickets along the river bank, who, prior to the battle, paced their beats with impunity, now seek refuge in houses, rifle-pits, or behind rude earthworks, hastily thrown up. Various movements are taking place on this side of the river, but none looking to an immediate advance upon the enemy. J.

Picket Duty—Removal of Gen. Burnside's Headquarters—Efficiency of the Medical Service.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, Saturday Evening, 11 o'clock, Dec. 20, 1862.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the army, save an occasional shot from our heavy guns at suspicious objects on the other side. The anxiety at our hospitals along the river on account of the withdrawal of our picket line, was dispelled by the appearance of a new picketing force about 7 o'clock. Instead, however, of stationing themselves by the river, the men took up position in a ditch running back a short distance from the river, and in line with MEADE'S and GRATON'S Division Hospitals. The rebels likewise, instead of pacing to and fro along the river bank, as was the case before the battle, now remain stationary behind diminutive earthworks hastily thrown up. The rebels continue to dig rifle pits and throw up breastworks in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh. They have again occupied the city in force, but whenever we desire to rid it of their presence, all we have to do is to open upon the brick and mortar with our heavy guns, and a general stampeding to the woody crest will follow. Fredericksburgh will be a most thoroughly fortified city before Gen. BURNSIDE gets through with it. The General, accompanied by Gens. SUMNER and HOOKER, came up on a special train from Aquia Creek yesterday. His headquarters, together with all the surroundings, are to be removed to-morrow, as reads an order issued this afternoon. Did I know, it would be improper for me to make known the site chosen for a new encampment. It is probably not more than a mile from here. On my way down from Falmouth this morning I met with a company of female contrabands of all ages, hurrying along with bundles on their backs and valises in their arms, striking out, as they informed me, for Washington. Their countenances all bore a most cheerful expression, and they were evidently not displeased with the idea of journeying to Yankee land.

I have spent most of this day among the sick and wounded, and find them doing remarkably well. The new medical arrangement, of which I gave you a lengthy description last week, has worked to a charm, and it is the unfeigned testimony that in no previous engagement has the medical work been performed so speedily and successfully.

While at GRATON' Division Hospital, Capt. JOHN RIPLEY, of Co. I, Twelfth Massachusetts, expired after much suffering. JOHN MALONE, another brave spirit, has gone to his last home. This young hero was a member of the Ninth New-York State Militia, from your City. After the brigade to which his regiment belonged was withdrawn from the fight on this side, he requested to "go in" again with a fresh brigade. It was while doing so that he received the wound which rendered the amputation of his leg necessary, and from the effects of which he expired to-day. Dr. NOVEQUEZ did all in his power to save the boy, but human skill availed not. J.

The Army not Going into Winter Quarters—A Probable Speedy Movement in Some Direction.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING OF ARMY, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Now that the public desire for a great battle has been realized, the question naturally rises to every one's lips: Is the army of the Potomac going into Winter quarters?

The Army of the Potomac is not going into Winter quarters. Though operations in front may be abandoned, the troops are not to remain cooped up in Winter huts through the long weeks which intervene between now and March. A portion of the soldiers may be sent to Washington to prevent a backward movement of the enemy in that direction, while the remainder are shipped southward to commence operations anew on the Peninsula. Perhaps it may appear best to our Generals to cross the Rappahannock further down—say at Port Conway—under the protection of our gunboats, and again give battle to the enemy. Should we desire to do so, it would be, as a General remarked to me to-day, almost impossible to winter the army in this locality, owing to the scarcity of wood. The circuit of country now occupied by us, in addition to being limited, and producing a stunted growth of timber, has been pretty effectually invaded by rebel wood-choppers, who have heretofore confined their operations to the south side of the river. Should BURNSIDE, BRANNIGAN, JOHNSON, and [illegible] cross the river, Gen. HOOKER will soon dry up after the [illegible] day, to impede the progress of the army, equipped in military hat, with eye expressive of a BURNSIDE, plain "regular" overcoat, dark pants and army boots—free from all military trappings. His appearance presented a strong contrast to the showy dress of his retinue.

[illegible] the elements, however unpleasant they may be, will hardly prevent our locomotion. In riding around among the camps to-day, I observed that several of the regiments were constructing themselves snug quarters, in anticipation of remaining here for some time. They need the exercise to keep their blood in circulation, and banish cold and "camp misery." J.

The Rebels in Strong Force in Front—Another Movement Probable.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

The supposition expressed by many that the rebels are not in strong force on the Fredericksburgh side of the river, has been proven to-day to be without foundation. A reconnoissance made this morning resulted in the discovery of a large body of the enemy directly in our front; also another force a little to our right. An unlimited number of rebel tents has sprung up to view within the past two days, and not a few log huts have been built. All of the enemy's fortifications are well garrisoned.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Washington this evening. A rumor to the effect that Gen. BURNSIDE had resigned his position was industriously circulated throughout the camp yesterday, but failed, on account of its doubtful authenticity, to create any commotion or excitement among the troops.

What disposition is to be made of the army this Winter, it is rather difficult, from appearances, to determine. A number of Generals have arranged their headquarters in the most fastidious manner, and made every preparation for settling down into Winter quarters. The impression exists, however, that another attempt will be made soon to break the enemy's lines. WHIT.

FROM SIGEL'S RESERVE CORPS.

The Enemy Across the Rappahannock and on Our Flank—Rebel Cavalry at Brentsville and their Pickets at Summerville—Their Intentions—Our Position—Health and Spirit of the Troops—Return of Exchanged Soldiers—What They Heard and Saw in Dixie—Fort Darling—True Chivalry Not Extinct.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, SHARPSBURGH COURTHOUSE, Va., Sunday, Dec. 21, 1862.

At the date of my last letter the headquarters of this corps were near Falmouth. On that day Gen. BURNSIDE decided to recross the Rappahannock and evacuate Fredericksburgh, and on the following day the bulk of the corps fell back to this place, as indicated above, where it has remained ever since, waiting patiently for something to turn up. Having marched several days to the music of the cannonading at Fredericksburgh, the officers and men naturally feel somewhat disappointed at being thus suddenly stopped in their onward march for Richmond, but they console themselves with the belief that the delay is only a temporary one, and occasioned by the "exigencies of the service," for which no one in the army, in particular, is responsible, and they submit as quietly as possible to the fate of war.

While our troops are idle at this point, the enemy is not. Information deemed reliable comes to us that HAMPTON'S Black Horse Cavalry were in Brentsville, on Thursday night last, and that he had pickets advanced toward Dumfries and Manassas Junction. To-day, we have another report, from scouts, to the effect that there is a strong cavalry picket a few miles nearly west of us at a little village known as Summerville. It need not be said that these movements of the enemy were provided for in due time, and proper means adopted to prevent surprise by a flank movement. It is not anticipated, however, that any serious demonstration will be made on our lines at this point, but it is supposed to be a reconnoissance of JAMES'S force, to ascertain the exact position of the Union army, and at the same to be prepared for any change that may be made with a view to further and immediate hostile demonstrations on our part. Notwithstanding the recent repulse, the troops in all quarters are in good spirits, and are just as ready as ever to face the enemy of their country. But the intention of the powers that be as to the future movements of this corps, are at present involved in mystery. The whole army is encamped in a thick-wooded and well-watered country—a position favorable to the comfort of the troops, and rendering them almost as safe from attack as if behind the fortifications erected for the defence of Washington. The men have so far become soldiers that they very readily adapt themselves to any circumstances by which they may be surrounded, and submit, for the most part, to whatever turns up almost without a murmur, though sometimes their privations, through the negligence or ignorance of those whose duty it is to furnish rations and forage, are enough to try the patience of an army of Jobs. The forests of pines here afford abundant means for erecting comfortable cabins, and a magical change takes place at any point where any army corp takes up quarters for 24 hours. Strange as it may seem, exposed as our troops have been at this inclement season of the year to all the necessary changes incident to marching through a hostile country, the per centage of mortality has rather diminished than increased during the last two months. The present location of the army is a healthy one—at least at this season of the year—and it is not likely that the sick list will be largely increased while we remain here.

RETURN OF EXCHANGED SOLDIERS.

The members of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, Col. SACKETT, were rejoiced yesterday at the return to camp of some twenty of their companions, who were captured at Raymarket in October last, while conducting a train of provisions to Thoroughfare Gap. By some mismanagement or misfortune, we at that time lost eight teams, and had thirty odd soldiers taken prisoners. But for the fact that a portion of the rebels wore blue overcoats, as it was, our men might have destroyed the train and escaped, after seeing the immense superiority of the attacking force. The returned prisoners state that they were hurried off to Warrenton, and thence to Richmond. They were in Warrenton at the time our troops, under Gen. STEARNS, advanced upon that place, a few hours after their capture; and, in their opinion, the town might have then been easily taken and the train and soldiers recaptured, as the rebels had an inferior force in every respect, and for cannon there were only two 12-pounders and 6-pound shells only were used in them. Some of these shells exploded within a few feet of the guns and killed and maimed a number of rebel soldiers. The soldiers speak in the highest terms of their treatment while prisoners—that is, they fared quite as well as their captors did, who lived mostly upon flour and bacon, and these were the only articles issued as rations. The rebels were quite inquisitive as to the number of Union troops in the field, and as to their supply of clothing and provisions, and seemed to be astonished when told that there were a plenty of troops, and clothing and provisions for them. They saw no large force of troops on their way to or in Richmond. Below Richmond they saw a fort—supposed to be Fort Darling—which they look upon as a very small affair, mounting not more than ten guns. On every hand they saw evidences of want and destitution, and all with whom they conversed expressed a strong desire to see the war terminate at once. The President's Emancipation Proclamation was everywhere alluded to as an outrage, and they could not see why it was Mr. LINCOLN desired to interfere with their slave property, for it was all the means of support they had. "What should we do," says one, "if our slaves were emancipated?" The response was a natural one: "Go to work and earn your living, as all honest men do in the Free States." But the "reb" grunted out "Oh!" as if the very idea of laboring for one's living was a most painful thought, and not to be considered for a moment.

A NICE POINT OF HONOR—TRUE CHIVALRY.

The Ninth New-York Cavalry boasts of a Lieutenant named BIX, who took a distinguished part in the recent reconnoissance to Berryville. In my account of that affair, I omitted to state one incident worthy of mention, particularly as it illustrates a nice sense of honor manifested toward an enemy by a gallant soldier, and an *esprit du corps* reflecting credit upon the officer and the branch of the service to which he is attached. In the charge upon the rebels beyond Berryville, the pursuit was kept up for several miles at a full gallop. Our men in advance used their weapons as best served their purpose, with the exception of Lieut. BIX, who only used his *sword*. In one instance, he pursued a rebel officer for nearly two miles. The speed of their horses was so nearly equal that Lieut. BIX could only get near enough to reach the point of his sword within about six inches of the officer's head, and it required all the stretch there was in him to do that. Each spurred their horses on at the top of their speed—one determined to escape, and the other equally determined to cut him down. Thus they rushed on, over hills and through valleys, streams and mud-holes, Lieut. BIX occasionally making an unsuccessful cut with his sword, and expressing his disgust each time, in the most emphatic terms imaginable, that his weapon was not six inches longer, the rebel officer all the time dodging and twisting, and spurring on his horse. The road had been made soft by the melting of a small covering of snow that had fallen the night before. The mud and water was scattered by the horses in every direction, covering man and beast and everything else near. Eventually all of our advance reined up except Lieut. BIX; he continued the pursuit of his man, and the last seen of him for some time was a streak of mud and water. The chase proved bootless—the Lieutenant's horse gave out, as he returned to the advance some one cried out: "Why in the d—l didn't you shoot the fellow?" To which he replied: "Why, I did not have the heart to do it!" Who can say after this that true chivalry has become extinct? J.

The Second Maine Battery at Fredericksburgh—A Note from the Captain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a report in the Washington *Morning Chronicle*, of the 19th inst., copied from you, of some proceedings of my battery during the engagement of the 13th inst., which being somewhat incorrect, I beg to make the following statement.

In speaking of our retiring, it would appear, as reported, that my whole battery was left upon the field, which was not the case.

But one gun was abandoned, and that after five of its horses had been shot.

The report also says twelve men of the Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers volunteered to assist me in recovering this gun. There was but one man of said regiment accompanied me in the undertaking, and he had been on duty with the battery for two months. Sergts. STURNS and BURAT, Corp. GARDIE, and Privates SKILLINGS and COSBALLEY, of the battery, composed the party, together with Private JAMMOS, of the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, who assisted with me to the field and recovered our abandoned piece.

JAMES A. HALL, Captain, Second Maine Battery.

HEADQUARTERS, KING GEORGE COUNTY, Dec. 19, 1862.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The schooner *Nancy J. Brayton*, of Providence, Lawson, from New-York for Philadelphia, with 170 tons of "gas coal," was cut through by ice in the Delaware Bay, on the 22d inst., and sunk.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Cross-Examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell.

Gen. Sigel's Reasons for his Opinion of Gen. McDowell.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

To-day was the twenty-eighth session of the McDowell Court of Inquiry. Present—Gen. CADWALLADER, President; Gens. MARCYDALE and VAN ALEN, members; Col. PELOUBET, Recorder; Gen. McDowell and Gen. Franz Sigel.

The Recorder read the proceedings of the previous day, when Gen. Sigel corrected his testimony by saying that he was in error in testifying that he did not know where Gen. Kearny's and Gen. Hooker's troops were, as his subsequent positivity would show. The examination of Gen. Sigel on the part of the Government was declared closed, and the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell commenced.

Question—You say that after the battle of Bull Run, you were induced by a remark of Gen. McDowell, made to your Aid-de-Camp, to refuse to have any further intercourse with Gen. McDowell, &c. Was this official remark the single and only cause of your so refusing?

Answer—It was not, but it was the principal cause.

Q.—Please state the other causes.

A.—Although I did regard this matter as private, which I will now bring before the Court, and which I did avoid to mention, as I thought that some understanding hereafter would take place between Gen. McDowell and myself in a private way, I will mention it. When on the march from Gainesville to Manassas I sent Capt. Asmussen, one of my Staff officers, back to Gen. McDowell to report to him some matters with regard to our march, and to see whether he could not find out something relative to the firing on our left. Capt. Asmussen came back and reported to me that Gen. McDowell seemed very much irritated, and used in the presence of his Staff officers expressions which seemed to him improper. This report in regard to the behavior of Gen. McDowell Capt. Asmussen gave to me privately. This was the cause which I bring before the Court. I have nothing to say about this matter further, as I do not believe that they are of importance in regard to our operations. I myself say, further, that these two causes—one mentioned before, and the latter mentioned to-day—did influence my mind, and brought me to the remark I made about Gen. McDowell.

Gen. McDowell insisted that the witness should state whether the causes given were the only causes, and that if they were not the only causes that the witness should state what other causes existed for his refusing, &c. The Court decided that the witness should answer as proposed by Gen. McDowell.

Gen. Sigel—I say yes. That this is the only additional cause which induced my private remark about Gen. McDowell.

The witness refers in his last answer to unimportant matters not in his judgment bearing upon our operations, but which he refers to in connections with a question as to the cause of his refusing private conversation with Gen. McDowell. Were such matters such as to irritate and influence the witness towards Gen. McDowell? If so, will the witness please state them? A.—There was no point in my whole communication with Gen. McDowell which I can say irritated me; but, I regarded the expressions used by Gen. McDowell toward two of my staff-officers as a personal insult to me, and therefore, I thought that it was due to my honor to make him understand that I felt this insult, or impropriety of conduct towards a general officer, all matters of a military character which may have influenced my judgement in regard to Gen. McDowell as a commanding officer, I do not believe, bearing to this personal affair.

After some discussion as to whether Gen. Sigel had fully answered the question, the Court was cleared for deliberation—Gen. McDowell stating that the object of the question was to show the bias of the witness.

At the reopening of the Court, it was announced that the Court had decided that the witness should state whether there were or were not any other incidents which irritated or influenced his feelings against Gen. McDowell, than those already named by him. The witness could answer yes or no.

Gen. Sigel stated to the Court, that the expression "irritated or influenced against Gen. McDowell," made the question one that he could not answer. He would prefer that the Court would ask whether some other reasons existed which influenced his judgment in regard to Gen. McDowell, as an officer.

The Court instructed the witness that Gen. McDowell was entitled to an answer directly to the question put.

Gen. Sigel then answered, "Yes, Sir"—his response to the question by the Court.)

Q.—What were these causes of bias in your mind?

A.—I stated two reasons which irritated me personal. I will now state some reasons which induced me to believe that Gen. McDowell did not like to cooperate with me, or me with him. These reasons formed my judgment in regard to the military character of Gen. McDowell at that time, when we were operating together, but I have given to this judgment a proper expression when I said that I did not think Gen. McDowell a traitor. As there are many things in military operations which cannot be explained fully, unless we know all the circumstances connected with them, I will now give the different instances which were occupying my mind both before and after the conferences with Gen. McDowell. I hope the Court will allow me to state these instances in their chronological order, and as short as possible.

First—When I was at Winchester, and Gen. Fremont at Mount Jackson and Port Republic, I could not perceive why the corps of Gen. McDowell did not assist better the troops under Gen. Fremont, and that Jackson was allowed to overcome Gen. Shields and go to Richmond to fight against Gen. McClellan.

Second—When our troops had arrived at Culpepper, on the day of the battle of Cedar Mountain, after a march of one day and one night, and were unable to march seven miles further to assist Gen. Banks, I was of the opinion that Gen. McDowell's troops were at Culpepper before, and I did not understand why they did not assist Gen. Banks on that day, and why he had to fight alone with 9,000 men against 25,000, the battle resulting almost in the destruction of Gen. Banks' Corps. I thought also that Gen. Pope and Gen. McDowell must have been informed of the strength of Gen. Jackson, as I had sent a letter to Gen. Pope from Madison Court-House to Sperryville, stating that Jackson was advancing against Culpepper, with 25,000 men.

Third—When at Waterloo Bridge, I was under the supposition that Gen. McDowell would support my corps, at least protect my right wing according to the letter received from Gen. Pope. As this was not done, and as Gen. Roberts, Chief of Staff of Gen. Pope, had expressly told me that the cavalry of Gen. McDowell would be on my right, and as I, under this supposition, sent away nearly my whole cavalry to Sulphur Springs, exposing thereby my own position, and as I afterwards found out that this cavalry was four or five miles behind me, and was not on my right, I thought that something must be wrong in this matter, either by neglect or otherwise.

Fourth—I have already stated in my evidence matters in regard to the movement of Gen. McDowell's troops, which I also could not well explain to myself. These circumstances, in connection with the old remembrances of Fredericksburgh and the first battle of Bull Run, did not contribute to give me full and undivided confidence in Maj.-Gen. McDowell. But I must also declare that this is only an individual opinion, which I never and under no circumstances have proclaimed and defended publicly, for the simple reason that I have not the due knowledge of all these matters, in their connection with the higher authorities, as I have not to this day read an official report which could give me satisfaction. I was never irritated against Gen. McDowell, and maintained, in private conversation with my friends, that I was not and would not like to belong to that class of men who take the misfortune of a man as treason or intentional malignity, and that the people are ordinarily more led by sudden impressions in regard to military operations, than by a clear understanding of the case. I can, perhaps, if necessary, bring the proof of these my feelings. I have to add as a proof of this, that under no circumstances have I regretted to hold communication with Gen. McDowell, or to execute all orders.

Q.—Will the witness please explain what he means by "Fredericksburgh" which he refers to as a cause of bias, and what by the words "political character" as connected with Gen. McDowell?

A.—In regard to Fredericksburgh I mean that Gen. McDowell was at one time at Fredericksburgh according to my knowledge when Gen. McClellan was near Richmond. It was said that Gen. McDowell should have assisted Gen. McClellan in his operations against Richmond, and I did never hear for what reason that was not done. Under "political character," I mean that if I thought all his military acts as intentional, he could be called a traitor to his country, but as I have no proof of such intention, I do not regard him as a traitor. This is why I spoke about his political character.

Q.—You have stated that the order from Gen. Pope attached your corps to the corps of Gen. McDowell after the engagements at Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs and Waterloo, and that you regarded yourself under his orders until after the battle of Bull Run. Have you not stated in your official report of Sept. 16, 1862, of the operations of your corps of the late campaign in Virginia, that you were under Gen. McDowell's command from the time of your arrival at Waterloo?

A.—Now, I must say, what I have given in evidence, that I was not certain as to the time when I was ordered to report to Gen. McDowell. I have stated as much as I know. In writing my official report I did.

The Court—The question is, have you made such a report?

A.—It may be that I have received the order at Waterloo Bridge. I do not remember whether I made such a statement in my official report. I am not certain. What I have said in my official report I thought was true.

Q.—You have stated in regard to the conversation between your command that of Gen. McDowell, that Gen. Pope wrote to you that Gen. McDowell would support you at Waterloo Bridge, further that you did not see any troops of Gen. McDowell there for some time from that point. What do you mean, and how far were those troops of Gen. McDowell from Waterloo at the time to which you refer?

A.—I believe I received a dispatch from Gen. Pope on the 24th at Sulphur Springs, or on the 25th at Waterloo Bridge. On those two days I supposed that the troops of Gen. McDowell were at Warrenton, not more than ten miles; and on the 26th a brigade of cavalry was between Warrenton and Waterloo Bridge.

Q.—With reference to the connection of the first and third corps at Waterloo, as related by you, have you not stated in your official report, which has appeared in the public papers, that when you retreated, under cover of the night of the 26th of August, from Waterloo to Warrenton, that there were no troops within eight or ten miles of you, except the cavalry of Gen. Buford?

A.—Certainly, that I have stated, but whether it was the cavalry of Gen. Buford, or the cavalry of Gen. Bayard, that I cannot say.

Q.—Did you not know, and were you not informed, that there was a division of Gen. McDowell's Corps between you and Warrenton, and did not Gen. Roberts report to you that Gen. Rickett's Division would support you? This on the occasion of your retreat from Waterloo Bridge, or preceding that retreat?

A.—I am not aware of that, because I had sent three to four messengers the day before and received orderlies from Waterloo Bridge to Warrenton, to see if any troops were on the road. They did not find any, or at least, no one reported to me; I found, however, that I personally did not take the direct road from Waterloo Bridge to Warrenton that night of the 25th. This road was taken by the division of Gen. Sturtz and the brigade of Gen. Milroy. I marched with Gen. Schenck's Division across the fields to strike the Warrenton Turnpike. Arrived at the joining point, or starting point of the roads, I let pass all my troops toward Warrenton, and waited for the rear guard of Gen. Milroy. As soon as they had arrived I rode to Warrenton. I did see no troops on my way, except a large wagon train, which was said to belong to the cavalry. I did see no troops of Gen. McDowell's. Gen. Roberts told me that I would be supported, but I do not know whether he spoke about Gen. Rickettes Division. I told him that I hoped that at least the cavalry would come on my right.

Q.—You stated that at Waterloo Bridge, on that same day you arrived there, you received an order, through Gen. McDowell, one page of which was missing, so that you did not know what your orders were. Did you not state in your official dispatch that you received that order or dispatch from Gen. McDowell? Tell where that order or dispatch was written, by whom signed, and to what it seemed to relate, and in what way and to what extent Gen. McDowell was connected in it otherwise than to furnish the means of its being transmitted to you.

A.—As much as I remember I received the order through Gen. McDowell, and I really do not know whether it was signed by Gen. McDowell or Gen. Pope, or one of their officers, or whether it was signed at all. My impression is that it was signed, and I believe by a staff officer of Gen. Pope. I do not know whether the order was written at Warrenton or Warrenton Junction. As I was greatly surprised and embarrassed, I showed the order immediately to Gen. Schenck, as I did not like to take alone the responsibility, and with the intention to have shown him in what form I had received the papers. These papers consisted of two sheets of yellow paper. One of the papers was addressed to Gen. Banks, and was finished. In this paper Gen. Banks was asked why he did not send any information, or that he should send information. The other sheet contained only a few lines, with no address, and no commencing lines or introduction. Something was said about my pontoon train, so that myself and Gen. Schenck were of the opinion that this was the end of an order—that one sheet was missing which must have contained the principal points. I sent this order as it was to Gen. Banks to hear what was his opinion about my movements, whilst I also sent to Gen. McDowell at Warrenton and to Gen. Pope, to receive an explanation. The officer who was sent there came back in the evening, and said to me that he could not get any instructions from Gen. McDowell, and that he could not find Gen. Pope. The officer's name was, as I remember, Major Fish, in the Staff of Gen. Schenck; whether he brought me the final order from Gen. Pope to march to Warrenton I cannot say with certainty. I think it was a thin paper like this shown me (manifold paper). I did not go into an investigation of the paper; I am almost sure that it was thin paper.

Q.—You state that you received at the entrance to the town of Warrenton a dispatch from an officer of Gen. McDowell, in which it was said that you should force with your corps the passage at Waterloo Bridge, that same evening. Stress has been laid on what connection Gen. McDowell had with that dispatch other than that the officer who carried it to you was on his Staff. A.—I do not know; I do not know that he had any connection with it, except that his officer brought it to me; I did not ask him.

Q.—Is the witness to be understood as he has stated, that he received an order from Gen. Pope that his corps should march from Waterloo Bridge to Warrenton in the night; that the order was received before the troops had commenced to march, and that it was in obedience to this order of Gen. Pope that his corps marched his corps in the night from Waterloo to Warrenton, as is stated in his official report? Will the witness please state if the order was written or verbal?

A.—The order certainly was written, and directed me to march to Warrenton; when I received the order I made my preparations to evacuate my position, and march to Fayetville, because I thought from the reference in the paper that I would find my pontoon train at Fayetville; I thought that the programme was taken up and that I was to march to Fayetville, and that my first order of which I did not receive the whole was for me to march to Fayetville.

Gen. McDowell stated that he desired an explicit answer to the question, and that the explanations, if any, should come afterward. The Court so instructed the witness, and the witness proceeded.

During these preparations, and when my corps had not yet left the position, I received the order from Gen. Pope. It was not dark when I received this order, and it was perfectly dark when my first troops marched off from the field. Whether it was said that I should march at night or not, I cannot well remember. I thought only that it was necessary under the circumstances to march as soon as possible, because I thought we would have a battle near Warrenton, as I really thought that my position was exposed, the enemy having already flanked it.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL was continued. He stated that he had never received any definite propositions from Gen. McDOWELL concerning the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, and had known nothing of a division said to have been sent him whilst resting at Waterloo Bridge by Gen. McDOWELL. He was aware of no preparations by Gen. McDOWELL to meet the enemy at Thoroughfare Gap, though, being asked if anything looking to such an end had been provided in General Order No. 10, he replied that it had.

The Court adjourned till Friday.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The large granite block of stores in Pearl-street, known as the Athenæum Block, was badly damaged by fire last night.

Nos. 83, 85 and 87 were occupied by I. S. JOHNSON, dealer in Boots and leather; UNDERWOOD, WALKER & Co., boots and shoes. All the four floors of this part of the block were thoroughly burned out, and the several stocks destroyed.

Numbers 89 and 91 were occupied by JAMES H. WHEELER & Co., on the first floor, and SHAW & CHILD, and WM. AMES & Co., above. The two upper stories of this part of the block and rear part of the three story, were partially burnt, while the stock of Mr. WHEELER was thoroughly flooded with water.

Messrs. COCHRANE, KIMBALL, DUNCE and WILLIAM CLAFLIN, at No. 83, had a portion of their stocks damaged by water.

The flames communicated to the attic and roof of No. 91, but were got under without serious damage to the building.

The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $70,000, mostly insured.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE ARRIVAL THERE OF GEN. FOSTER.

Return of his Expedition to Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Gen. FOSTER arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning. After leaving Kinston his forces took Goldsboro without much loss, tearing up the railroad, burning the ties, and destroying the rails so they could not be used again, and also destroyed the telegraph. The forces have returned to Newbern in safety.

The election for members of Congress from the Third District of Virginia came off yesterday. The candidates were Dr. W. W. Wise, of Norfolk, and Jesse McLean, of Portsmouth. The vote in these two cities was very small. The result is not yet known.

Capt. JAMES PEARSE, of the Twenty-first New-York Artillery, fell through the hatchway of the transport Lecanta (lying in Hampton Roads) last night, fracturing his skull. He is now in the post hospital in a critical condition. [illegible]

J. C. JONES, who was reported shot [illegible] has returned to Fort Monroe. It was J. D. [illegible] who had the trouble which caused the false report.

GEN. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS.

From the Newbern Progress, Dec. 18.

On the morning of the 11th inst., Maj.-Gen. FOSTER left Newbern with an unknown number of appointed force, and proceeded toward Goldsboro.

An unnecessary skirmish occurred at Trenton upon on Friday, in which Capt. MERRILL, of the Third New-York Cavalry, charged upon and put to flight a body of rebel cavalry and two companies of infantry. The advance reached Southwest Creek the bridge across which had been destroyed, by 11 o'clock A. M. The Ninth New-Jersey marched through the woods, crossing the creek at a point above, and seized the rebel battery stationed on the middle of the road on the opposite side of the stream. Capt. CARMAN, Co. A, first reaching the gun. About 1 o'clock the rebel advance, consisting of cavalry in strong, made another stand about four miles this side of Kinston. The Ninth New-Jersey and MEADER'S Battery were sent up to feel their position, and engaged them briskly for some thirty minutes, when the enemy fell back again. Our forces then bivouacked for the night.

Sunday morning, the 14th, the main army coming up at about 9 o'clock, our advance—the Ninth New-Jersey and MEADER'S Battery—moved on about a mile, when a general engagement with the enemy, 7,000 strong, commenced, continuing from 10½ A. M. to 2 P. M., when the enemy, who were closely pressed, retreated over the long bridge across the Neuse River, and our army victoriously entered Kinston. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 150. Among the killed was Col. GRAY, of the Ninety-sixth New-York, who fell at the head of his regiment, while leading a successful charge. Capt. WEEKS and Lieut. PERRIN, of the Tenth Connecticut, were also killed. Loss of the enemy not definitely ascertained. We took upward of 500 prisoners, among whom were two Colonels and several other officers, and eleven pieces of artillery, besides other captures. Col. BRESNAN, Ninth New-Jersey, and Col. MOORE, Ninety-second New-York, are mentioned for promotion to Brigadier-Generalships, for distinguished gallantry.

The strategy of Gen. FOSTER in the conduct of the expedition was most masterly and thoroughly successful. Our troops fought well, without exception. They were greatly elated, and clamorous to be led on Raleigh.

The rebels felled trees across the road and beat bridges, in order to delay the progress of our forces; but the efficiency and skill of Gen. W. WILSON, the Civil Engineer of the Department, with his well-trained corps of mechanics, soon overcame these obstacles and kept the army in motion. The situation of the ground upon which the battle was fought was such as to render it very difficult to bring any considerable body of troops into action. The rebels having the opportunity to select the battle-ground, of course had decidedly the advantage in position.

The Tenth Connecticut sustained a heavier loss than any other regiment engaged, and received special notice for valor and good discipline. They by brilliantly maintained the reputation won in former well-fought battles. The Third Brigade, Gen. PARKE'S Division, Gen. H. W. WESSELS commanding, which was sent down to accompany this expedition, effectively supported the advance, and materially contributed to the success of the movement. Gen. FOSTER earnestly desires that these veteran troops be left in this Department.

The new Massachusetts regiments engaged did themselves great coolness and courage under fire. Little Rhode Island's State, was well represented by the Fifth Rhode Island Regiment.

Company K, 3d New-York Cavalry, Captain COZZENS, charged across four deep ditches, eight feet wide, and took seven pieces of rebel artillery and brought them off in triumph, smoking hot.

Gen. FOSTER gives Capt. JAMES C. SHAW, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, high praise for the simple arrangements made for transportation and the vigor and promptness with which it was brought up, and to this not the celerity of the movement is in a great measure attributed.

Col. LIBERTY, 3d New-York Artillery, Acting Chief of Ordnance, handled his batteries with great efficiency and skill, and will, we understand, be promoted, also.

Gen. FOSTER defeated the expectations of the rebels in every particular.

As we go to press we learn that Goldsboro and Weldon have fallen, and that our victorious armies are still in motion.

THE REBELS THREATENING KENTUCKY.

Rumored Raid of Floyd and Humphrey Marshall Through Pound Gap.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARD COLUMBUS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Advices from Lexington, Ky., report fears of a rebel raid by Gens. FLOYD and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who are advancing in large force from Western Virginia, through Pound Gap.

A movement of our troops has taken place from Richmond, Ky., that will relieve Eastern Kentucky of this new rebel invasion.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON COLUMBUS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Advices have been received from Gen. CURTIS, from Brig.-Gen. DAVIES, commanding at Columbus, Ky., to the effect that he is receiving reinforcements in ample season to prepare against the contingency of an attack upon that place by the rebels. Gen. DAVIES thinks, however, no attack is meditated by them.

As to the injury said to have been done the railroad by the rebels

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Prince de Joinville's History of Gen. McClellan's Campaign.

In a former notice of the Prince De Joinville's historical sketch of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac—[See New-York Times Nov. 29]—we followed his narrative to the date of Gen. McClellan's embarkation for the Peninsula, on the 9th of March, 1862, in pursuance of the plan he had formed in October of the previous year, but which he had pondered in "secrecy and silence" during the whole of the intervening Winter. According to the Prince's statement, this plan was to avail himself of the water approaches and to throw his whole army suddenly upon the rebel capital. The enemy evacuated Manassas in his front on receiving through treachery, (as the Prince believes, though without any just ground so far as we can see,) information of this scheme. McClellan spent a week in a sham pursuit of their retreating force—going no further, however, than to the most advanced position they had occupied—and then devoted himself to the embarkation of his army,—for which, however, very inadequate preparations had been made.

On the 8th of March, the very day of the evacuation of Manassas, the *Merrimac* came out from Norfolk, disabled our fleet at Hampton Roads, and in spite of the *Monitor*, completely blockaded the James River, and, according to the Prince's assertion, also "*kept paralyzed in Hampton Roads the naval forces assembled to join the land army*, which was landing at Fortress Monroe, *in the attack upon Yorktown*." If this is true,—if the *Merrimac*, by the terror she inspired, did actually prevent the movement of our gunboats up the York River, as well as blockade the James, Commodore Goldsborough, who commanded our squadron in Hampton Roads, ought to have been instantly superseded, and put upon his trial for cowardice or incapacity, or both. There is abundant reason for believing that, if proper energy had presided over our naval operations at that moment, the *Merrimac* could have been sunk and the James River opened to our gunboats and to McClellan's army. The Prince de Joinville does not hesitate to say "I am perfectly satisfied that if the *Merrimac* had ventured into the deep water, beyond the shoals which obstruct the entrance to the James and Elizabeth, where her adversaries could get way upon them, *she would have gone down in a few moments*;" and the *Monitor* could easily have forced her into such a position. But "paralysis" presided over the *squadron in Hampton Roads*; *neither* the James nor the York River was open to us, and Gen. McClellan landed his army at Fortress Monroe, and marching by land up the Peninsula, was arrested by the cannon on the works at Yorktown. A few gunboats, going up the York River, had found it guarded by some forty pieces of heavy calibre. The naval officers "*concluded* that they could not pass this battery;—the investment of the place by water must consequently be abandoned." No adequate attempt was made to test this point; the rebel fire from this water battery was partially drawn but once: in point of fact, as it proved afterward, not a dozen guns were mounted upon it:—the "conclusion" of the naval officers,—based upon nothing but conjecture, was accepted as final, and the coöperation of our gunboats was abandoned. If Com. Farragut, who thought the two formidable forts below New-Orleans *could* be passed, had been at Yorktown, we should have had a different "conclusion."

But Gen. McClellan marched up by land. He came upon a series of works stretching across the Peninsula at the edge of a marshy stream called Warwick Creek, which was found impassable by infantry. "Throughout the seven miles of the Confederate lines," says the Prince, "we encountered the same attitude of alert defence. Everywhere cannon and camps. Of course the inference was that we were arrested by forces apparently formidable, and before a position not easily to be carried." *How* formidable the rebel forces, were Gen. McClellan did not know. The Prince notes, as a singular feature of the war, the "complete absence of all information in regard to the country and the position of the enemy—the total ignorance under which they labored in regard to his movements and the number of his troops." The usual mode of obtaining such information is by reconnoissances in force,—by pushing forward bodies strong enough to penetrate the enemy's lines and ascertain his strength, and then, if necessary, to withdraw. But for some reason or other this method does not seem to have been resorted to in a single instance. Gen. McClellan relied on other means of accomplishing the desired result.

The Prince says that Gen. McClellan had foreseen the difficulty of taking Yorktown, and had provided for it. He thus sets forth the plan and the reason of its failure:

"In order to gain time, and avoid the tedium of a siege, Gen. McClellan had thought out the means of turning the position. The enemy held the James, with the *Merrimac* and his gunboats; the York was closed by the Yorktown and Gloucester Point batteries. Nevertheless, *by a disembarkation on the Severn, beyond Gloucester, we might carry the latter position* and open the way of the Federal gunboats into the river York. A subsequent movement up the left bank, in the direction of West Point, would put us so far in the rear of the army charged with the defence of the lines of Yorktown, that it would have been in a most perilous position. This accomplished, the Confederates must have abandoned Gloucester, and fallen back hastily upon Richmond. The execution of this *coup de main* had been left to a corps of the army commanded by Gen. McDowell. This corps was to be the last to embark at Washington, and it was calculated that it ought to reach Yorktown (the rear of Gloucester?) in a body on its transports at the moment when the rest of the army, moving by land, should appear before that post from Fortress Monroe. Instead of finding it, we received the inexplicable and as yet unexplained intelligence that this corps, 35,000 strong, had been sent to another destination. The news was received in the army with stupefaction, although the majority could not foresee the deplorable consequences of a step taken, it must be supposed, with no evil intention, but certainly with inconceivable recklessness. Fifteen days before, this measure, although it must always have been injurious, would have been much less so. We might have made arrangements upon a new basis. Taken when it was, it deranged a whole system of machinery fairly at work. Among the divisions of McDowell's corps there was one, that of Franklin, which was more regretted than all the others, as well on account of the troops themselves as of their commanders. The General-in-Chief had bestowed special pains on its organization during the Winter, and earnestly demanded its restoration. It was sent back to him without a word of explanation, precisely as it had been detached from him. This fine division, 11,000 strong, arrived, and *for a moment the General thought of intrusting to it alone the Gloucester expedition. But this intention was renounced.*"

Why this intention was renounced the Prince does not inform us. Gen. Franklin's Division was unquestionably strong enough to have taken Gloucester, which was never held by over 5,000 of the rebels, and which could not have been reinforced without weakening Yorktown. And its movement toward West Point would have had precisely the effect which was expected from the similar movement assigned to McDowell. The enemy would have been menaced by a strong force in his rear,—a force exposed to no danger, as it was protected by the York River, which the rebels had no means of crossing, and by our gunboats which could at once have pushed forward to its aid. The plan of Gen. McClellan does not seem to have contemplated any severe fighting for McDowell's Corps. The purpose of his movement upon the rear of the enemy was to force him to "fall back hastily upon Richmond." And we see no reason why Gen. Franklin's Division would not have been sufficient for this, or why, if necessary, it could not have been very considerably strengthened by detachments from the very large force of Gen. McClellan himself.

Gen. McClellan's partisans have hitherto thought him completely relieved from all responsibility for the failure sooner to capture Yorktown, by the fact that McDowell's Corps was not sent to his aid as he had expected it would be. Whether the Government acted wisely or not in withholding this corps, is a question we need not now discuss. Its solution turns upon a question of fact, concerning which the evidence is not yet complete. Gen. McClellan has testified recently that when he embarked for the Peninsula he left Washington protected by 75,000 men: while on the other hand it is asserted that there were not more than 25,000 available for that purpose. The Government, whether rightly or not, deemed the Capital unsafe, and withheld 24,000 of McDowell's troops for the purpose of covering it. The remainder, under Franklin, were sent to the Peninsula; and Gen. McClellan, *according to the Prince de Joinville, at first thought of intrusting to* them the turning of Gloucester, and the advance up the York as a menace to the rear of the enemy, which was holding Yorktown. We wish the Prince had favored us with the reasons which induced Gen. McClellan to renounce this excellent intention, almost as soon as it was formed.

No wise General who has any confidence in his own resources will ever consider himself restricted to a single method of accomplishing a desired result. When one plan fails he seeks another. When the Government withheld McDowell, it was Gen. McClellan's duty to devise some scheme for taking Yorktown without him. He did so. His first plan was to commit the turning of Gloucester to Franklin: but this was "renounced." His next is thus described by the Prince de Joinville:

"Then came the reflection, that somewhere in these seven miles of Confederate intrenchments, *there must be a weak spot*. Could this spot be found *and forced*, the usual result in such cases would probably come to pass. The enemy at either extremity would suppose themselves to have been turned, and would become demoralized. If we then continued to pour a constantly increasing force of our troops through the opening thus made, we *would probably inflict upon the army thus cut in two one of those disasters which settle the fate of a campaign*. This weak point, it was supposed, had been found near the centre of the lines of Warwick Creek, at a place called Lee's Mill. The bottom here was firm, the water waist deep. In front of the hostile works was a kind of open plateau upon which a strong artillery force might be brought up to shatter them. On the 16th of April, an attempt was made at this point. Eighteen field-pieces opened fire at five hundred yards, on the Confederate batteries, and *silenced them*, and the creek was then passed by *some Vermont companies*.

They advanced gallantly, carried a rifle-pit, but their ammunition had been wetted in passing the stream; *they were not supported*, and retired after losing many of their number. *The project thus begun was, no doubt, found to present unforeseen difficulties, and it was at once abandoned.*

This operation, like that against Gloucester, *not being feasible*, we were forced to undertake the siege of the uninvested fortifications of Yorktown."

We regard this as a very important passage in the history of this campaign. It assigns a motive for a movement which attracted general attention at the time it was made, the meaning of which, however, we have never before seen disclosed. Instead of being a mere skirmish intended, as was supposed at the time, to silence a troublesome battery, the attack at Lee's Mill was really the initial step of a general assault upon the rebel lines.

The design attributed to Gen. McClellan by the Prince de Joinville seems to have been a good one, and up to a certain point it seems to have been well executed. He sought for a *weak spot* in a line of entrenchments seven miles long, and found it. His intention was to *force it*,—to pour rapidly heavy bodies of troops through the gap,—turn each wing of the enemy, and thus "inflict upon him one of those disasters which settle the fate of a campaign." The calculation was just, and everything seemed favorable to the execution of the plan. Lee's Mill was the "weak spot" selected for the trial. Eighteen field-pieces "silenced" the opposing batteries, and "*some Vermont companies*" were pushed across the creek, carried a rifle-pit, and thus prepared the way, with complete success, for the grand movement of a solid force through the opening which had just been made. But that grand movement was not even attempted! The Vermont companies, says the Prince, "*were not supported and retired*." "The project was, *no doubt*, found to present unforeseen difficulties, and it was at once *abandoned*." What were these difficulties? What reason has the Prince for supposing that any such difficulties existed? Everything had succeeded as completely as Gen. McClellan himself could wish. So far *as appears*, the project was proved to be perfectly feasible; and if Gen. McClellan had poured a "constantly increasing force of his troops through the opening thus made," as he originally intended to do, it seems to have been reasonably certain that he would have completely turned their flank, and been able to assail them with overwhelming success in rear of their intrenchments. Why was this not done? Why did Gen. McClellan so suddenly abandon a plan which he had himself conceived, which contained all the elements of success, and which he had begun to put into successful execution?

We know not where to seek an answer to this question. No official reports exist, none certainly have reached the public, which throw any light upon it. The Prince de Joinville, who received, perhaps, more of Gen. McClellan's confidential explanations than any other man, is forced to assume that reasons existed, of which, he seems, however, to have been utterly ignorant. Are we to seek these reasons in a peculiarity of Gen. McClellan's character—in the fact that, while he displays great ability in planning a campaign, and in aiming blows at the enemy, when the moment for putting his designs into execution arrives, a feeling of self-distrust—a fear of failure—a shrinking from the responsibility of possible disaster, arrests his uplifted hand, and makes all his plans abortive?

Two well-devised plans for taking Yorktown were thus abandoned—without even an earnest and resolute attempt to execute them. All that remained was a siege, and to that Gen. McClellan next addressed himself. The Prince does full justice to the energy, the skill, the persevering patience with which our troops prosecuted this protracted labor, though he seems to us very considerably to overstate the opposition which they encountered from the enemy. When he says that "the defenders kept up on all that they saw or suspected, a tremendous fire,"—that "the shells from the rifled guns flew in all directions,"—and that "the accuracy of their fire forced us to abandon all the signal posts we had established in the tops of the tallest trees," his statements lack the corroboration of others, who had equal facilities for observation. Indeed, it was noted as one of the most curious features of the siege, that the besiegers suffered so little interruption in their work at the hands of the enemy; and there were not wanting those who based upon that circumstance the belief that the enemy did not intend to make any formidable resistance at Yorktown. Thus the Editor of the Times wrote from the camp on Wednesday—four days before the evacuation:

"Why the rebels permit our works thus to be carried on under their noses, *with scarcely an attempt at interruption*, excites a good deal of comment and speculation. It certainly is something very unusual. While the Allies were carrying their approaches toward Sebastopol, *sorties* in great force took place nightly, and were often attended with very heavy loss. Indeed, usually in a siege, the heaviest of the fighting takes place in the trenches; when they are completed, the work is nearly done. Many infer from the quiet of the rebels that they do not mean really to contest the place, *but that as soon as the assault commences, they will withdraw. I confess I cannot help thinking so myself.*"

Gen. McClellan, upon whom this view of the case was more than once warmly pressed, thought differently. He did not believe there was any position between there and Richmond where the rebels could make so good a defence as at Yorktown; and he, therefore, believed, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, that they would defend it to the last. But he was also perfectly confident of his ability to take it. He had determined not to open fire at all until all his batteries were ready, believing that a very few hours would then suffice to silence the enemy's guns. He had opened a splendid series of trenches, under cover of which he would throw his troops selected for the assault into the enemy's works, and had everything ready to follow up the victory which he did not doubt awaited him. The Prince says:

"Everything was ready for the decisive blow. Not only was a terrible bombardment to be directed against the city; not only were the choicest troops selected for the grand assault which was to follow the bombardment, but the *steam transports waited only for the signal* to pass up into the York River as soon as the place should fall, and land the forces of Franklin high up on the line of the Confederate retreat. *A part of the forces were actually kept on board of the transports. In a few hours they would have passed over the distance which it would have taken the enemy two days to traverse.* Driven by storm from Yorktown, followed up step for step, intercepted on their road by fresh troops, the army of the South would have been in a very critical position, and the Federals would have found what they so greatly needed, a brilliant military success."

Thus affairs stood on Saturday, the 3d of May. The opening of the ball was fixed for Monday morning. But on Sunday morning at daybreak it was discovered by our advanced sharpshooters that the rebels had evacuated Yorktown. There was no longer any sign of an enemy there. Gen. McClellan telegraphed to Washington that Yorktown was in his possession—that he had thrown all his cavalry and horse-artillery in pursuit of the rebels—that he should on *that day* (Sunday) send Franklin and the gunboats to West Point, and that he should "push the enemy to the wall." Part of the army was pushed forward on that day; Stoneman, with his cavalry and four batteries of artillery taking the lead. But "Franklin and the gunboats" did *not* start for West Point until the succeeding Tuesday—after the battle of Williamsburgh, and when it was entirely too late to arrest the retreating foe. On emerging from the woods into the large open plain this side of Williamsburgh, Stoneman came upon the rear guard of the rebels, with whom he sustained a brief and unsuccessful engagement. Next day a portion of our troops renewed the attack, and Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearny maintained a bloody and most unequal fight for five hours, without orders or any general supervision, in the midst of the most terrible confusion of wagon trains, and marching over narrow roads leading through dense woods, and over which it was almost impossible to force an empty wagon drawn by six mules. At 5 o'clock Gen. McClellan came upon the field, having, says the Prince, "been *detained at Yorktown*." This is an error. Gen. McClellan had remained at his headquarters, two miles in the rear of Yorktown, until half-past 2—when he was summoned to the field twelve miles off, by an urgent appeal brought by Gov. Sprague. He rode with his Staff, through the rain, not even stopping at Yorktown, to the scene of the engagement, and arrived just in time to see the charge of Gen. Hancock upon a Georgia brigade, at the extreme right of the field, where the battle had been raging since noon. The Prince says that "the success of Hancock had been decisive, and the reserves brought up by the General-in-Chief charging upon the field settled the affair." The General-in-Chief brought up no reserves but his Staff:—the real brunt of the battle had been borne by Hooker and Kearny, long before he reached the ground,—and he contributed absolutely nothing to the success of the day.

What we have further to say of this campaign we must reserve for another occasion.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Destruction of the Gunboat Cairo by a Torpedo in the Yazoo River—How the Machine was Arranged—A Large Number of Torpedoes Removed—The Way Cleared for Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Cairo, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The most exciting event in this Department that has occurred lately, is the blowing up of the armored gunboat *Cairo* by a torpedo, in the Yazoo River. The occurrence has not only settled the *Cairo*, but also the fact that torpedoes *will* explode—a fact which for some time has been very generally doubted.

Rebeldom has spent much money, or rather scrip, in getting up ingenious infernal machines, wherewith to stay the progress of their most formidable opponents—the gunboats. They were placed in shoals all along the Cumberland; they dotted the bosom of the romantic Tennessee; the Mississippi at Columbus, Number Ten, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans was so filled with them that navigation, even for fishes, was almost impossible; and yet, in spite of this, the gunboats of the Yankees passed among and over them with perfect impunity. Ingenious affairs were they, and costly, too—great iron things, as big as an Irishman's shanty, arranged with lines, locks and triggers, very formidable in theory, and only in practice lacking the one important quality of explosion. Snapping locks did no good—you might build a fire around one till its rivets were red-hot, and even then it would refuse to perform its intended duty; they never would go off unless carried, and thus it resulted that this magnificent system *of defence adopted by the young Confederacy*, proved a failure.

It could not, however, be expected that a people whose *forte* is chivalry, and whose contempt for greasy mechanics is so well known, should excel in the construction of either steam engines or torpedoes. Your true Southron can chew tobacco, drink unlimited quantities of whisky, play a tolerable game of poker, brag much on his sunny South, chivalry and hot blood, curse Yankees, handle a bowie knife, and shoot a "Fed" from out of the "bush," but he can't descend to the vulgar level of a good torpedo-builder. A renegade Yankee in Memphis planned the iron-ram *Arkansas*, and renegade Yankee mechanics, taking the plan, wrought out, away up the tortuous Yazoo River, that impregnable monster, which astonished the world and Commodore Davis by running through the Federal fleet at Vicksburgh.

Later, the same mind turned its attention to torpedoes, with a result that does honor to its genius. A man named Ivins—originally a native of the State in whose metropolis revolves the Hub of the Universe—devised a plan which resulted in blowing through the bottom of the *Cairo* a hole so large that you might drive through it with a team of elephants.

Taking a common twelve-gallon demijohn he filled it with powder and set it upon the end of a log of wood some three feet in length. To the lower end of this log was fastened an iron staple, in which was tied the end of a piece of strong rope. An anchor attached to this rope held the log under water, while the other end of the rope, after being passed through the eye of the anchor, was fastened to a stump ashore. In the neck of the demijohn was placed some fulminating powder, the end of a wire well roughened was inserted in this, the whole well-waxed to keep it water-tight, and then the balance of this wire was extended just below the suface of the river and fastened to something on the bank.

There was a torpedo, which cost probably, exclusive of the powder, about fifty cents, and which was as certain to explode if the wire were strained ever so little, as effect is to follow cause. Its cheapness recommended it, and in consequence the invention of Mr. Ivins was placed at once in the Yazoo river. So much for preliminaries.

Early last week the ram *Metamora*, Capt. Getty, and the iron-clad *Cairo*, Capt. Selfridge, were ordered to proceed up the Yazoo River, with a view to inspecting affairs prior to the movement of the expedition up that river. They proceeded up about seventeen miles, being shot at at intervals by guerrillas on shore, and returning the compliment with shell and canister; but in other respects meeting with no serious obstructions. When they had penetrated thus far, they came across the first of the series of obstructions organized by Mr. Ivins; and, by the aid of a couple of prisoners, were enabled to ascertain their locality and remove them without trouble. Showing nothing above the surface of the water, their detection was a matter of extreme difficulty, and could only be accomplished by watching narrowly everything on the bank with a view of finding the rope by which they were anchored. This once found, a cut from a knife severed the rope, and instantly the torpedo would shoot to the surface, when, by careful handling, its removal was a matter of some delicacy, but no great difficulty.

Within the distance of a mile, they discovered and removed eleven of these dangerous articles. When the blow from the knife allowed them to come to the surface, they would be towed off by seamen in small boats, care being taken to handle them tenderly until the wire was found and its connection with the shore severed.

The ram *Metamora* was going slowly, followed a short distance behind by the *Cairo*. The ram passed over a torpedo, but did not explode it, as she happened to be on the side of the river to which the engine was moored. The *Cairo* became somewhat unmanageable, owing to a high wind, and instead of following in the wake of the ram, as she should have done, she was blown over toward the side opposite that taken by her leader. The result was that she ran her nose against the wire of the torpedo, which operation was followed by an explosion that smashed in the bottom of the *Cairo*, as if it had been an egg-shell. The blow was given her well forward, and did not affect her machinery to an extent that prevented it being used to run her ashore.

In just eight minutes from the time of the explosion, all that was visible of the *Cairo* were the top of her flag-staff and smoke-stacks—she lay on the bottom in thirty feet of water. So short was the time, that the officers and crew had nothing left but to jump and swim for it—not a single thing beyond what was on their persons was saved. Fortunately—it may be almost said miraculously—no lives were lost, nor was any one injured materially by the explosion. Boats were immediately lowered from the ram, and the floating, swimming crew, were picked up, and transferred to the *Metamora*. The blow was given immediately under the forecastle; had it been under the boilers, the results would have been too horrible to contemplate.

So terrific was the explosion that it drove the bottom completely in, and at the same time threw a 64-pound gun, carriage and all, completely up to the upper deck—breaking, as it did so, the heavy axletree squarely in two pieces. There were undoubtedly many other queer and astonishing operations performed, but owing to want of time they were unnoticed. Men had just time to reach a port and plunge into the river ere the *Cairo* was lying quietly on the bottom.

The smoke-stacks were torn down, and every vestige of the boat that was visible above the water was destroyed, with the view, I suppose, of concealing the catastrophe from the rebels.

In this expedition the boats penetrated within a mile and a half of the first fortifications of the rebels on the Yazoo, and succeeded in removing up to that point all obstructions, so that the passage of the troops of the present expedition will be comparatively easy.

That expedition, composed of about sixty steamers, landed with troops, and a fleet of rams and gunboats is now well under way.

In my next, I hope to be able to give you the results. GALWAY.

COTTON IN ARKANSAS.

A Temple at Helena—Its Votaries—Certain Grounds of Infidelity—Trading off Negroes for Cotton—Salt and Quinine as a Circulating Medium—Fortunes Made by the Army—Preparations for Vicksburgh.

Helena, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

In the absence, for the present, of more exciting news, it may, perhaps, be well to say something of regal cotton. After having spent months in offering inky incense to red-browed Mars, it is no more than right to pay one's duty to the white-headed monarch, to whom Manchester, Jewery, and the hungry and speculating world, generally, pine to pay allegiance.

We have a temple here, whose dimensions are none of the smallest, whose wealth is not the *least*, and whose *attendance is not the fewest*—the worship is the grandest, and glorious and golden are the rewards paid to the devotees.

Our King is rather a saint than a ruler, for men offer wealth, honor, life, integrity, everything, rather than the mere lip-allegiance of courtiers. Men boldly dare the shot-gun of the bushwhacker, the perils of water, arrest, imprisonment; the recesses of swamp, morass and bayou; in short, they dare everything and fear nothing in search of altars upon which they can offer their devotion to this saint of saints, this king of kings.

Nor, as in the case of many other allegiances or theologies, do the worshipers represent a single nationality or neighborhood. The congregation is cosmopolitan, and includes the shoulder-straps of the Major-General and Lieutenant. The pork-hating descendants of Abraham, the dull-eyed disciple of Kant and Schlegel, the thin-legged son of chivalry, and the sharp-looking Yankee. Never were worshipers more devout than these; never approached pilgrim Mussulmen the sacred caaba with feelings more reverential than approached these to the hooped and hemped object of their worship.

Yet withal, there are infidels, as there are in all faiths; and perhaps I can no better illustrate the beauties of the cotton-worship than by giving an extract from the creed of one of the unbelievers. The divine precepts of Him who uttered the sermon of the mount never were more beautiful and benevolent than when contrasted with the cold, unpromising infidelities of a Paine. I will avail myself of the effectiveness of the contrast, and give the subjoined document:

"Helena, Ark., Sept. 29, 1862.

In compliance with an official request, I make the following statement:

On the 24th of September, sixteen negroes were taken from a planter living twelve miles below Losco, Mo., by Col. Chas. E. Hovey, of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry. On the 24th or 25th of September, these negroes were placed on the Government steamer *Iatan*, taken back to their owner, and exchanged for forty bales of cotton. When going down the negroes asked if they were going to be given up, and were answered emphatically in the negative by Col. Hovey; but when the boat started to return they found themselves on shore and their price in cotton on the boat. It is generally believed that transactions of a similar kind in Col. Hovey's command are of frequent occurrence—that is, the exchanging of negroes for cotton and money.

On the 26th of September, a force of two hundred men from the Eleventh Illinois were sent to Friar's Point, a distance of five miles from Hovey's camp, who surrounded and held the place, while a force consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry started for a point immediately opposite Hovey's encampment, and proceeded to a point twenty miles into the interior of Mississippi, where they seized some three hundred and fifty bales of cotton. Putting it in wagons, they started back, reaching the river bank on the 27th inst.

This cotton, taken by United States troops, and transported on United States wagons, was sold, and its proceeds pocketed by the gentleman who captured it. The cost, apart from the march of troops, &c., was Capt. Christy and three privates of the Eleventh captured, and Sergt. Mason, of the Thirty-third Illinois, killed, and Capt. Foster and five privates of the same regiment, wounded."

This statement is made by a gentleman who is running for Congress in Tennessee, and who undoubtedly has concluded that serving his country in a legislative capacity, at $3,000 per annum, is better and more profitable than service in the congregation of the cotton worshipers.

I might add that a dozen other statements of perfect reliability might be adduced, showing that not only is the practice of running off negroes and then trading them for cotton common, but also that it is equally an every-day operation to use the power of the Government in seizing cotton, whose proceeds are put in the pockets of enterprising private speculators.

In our late trip under Gen. Hovey, an enterprising Hebrew, who had smuggled himself along as the correspondent of the *Volk's Freund*, of Cincinnati, deputized me to offer Gen. Hovey $200 for the privilege of buying up a little cotton on the route homewards. The antecedents of the General convinced me that the offer would be an unsafe one; and in consequence, notwithstanding a most liberal inducement, I refused to act as the agent.

There is another branch of cotton worship that has its peculiarities—that is, in fact, less patriotic than profitable. The South needs salt and quinine, and several other things—particularly recognition. For all of these she is willing to give cotton—her only available circulating medium at present—and of these, the two first-named only are attainable. Every cotton seller makes two stipulations—one, that upon delivering of his cotton he shall receive a certain amount of salt and quinine in addition to cash. Buyers are allowed to give limited quantities of these articles, or rather the sellers, upon receiving a permit from the Board of Trade in this place, are allowed to purchase sufficient quantities of these most necessary articles for family use.

Agents of the Confederate Government, however, are willing to supply cotton in unlimited quantities, providing they can be supplied with salt and quinine. The opportunity for a good speculation is tempting; it is only necessary to smuggle a few barrels of salt and a few bottles of quinine aboard, drop down to some point agreed upon, unload the contraband goods, receive the precious cotton, return to St. Louis, and dispose of the freight at an advance that will render the operator independent for life. So gigantic has grown this species of transaction of late, and so profitable, that many persons heretofore, not over-wealthy, have been enabled to purchase steamboats and carry on a trade entirely upon their own responsibility.

Officials here knew of the transaction, but failed to see it, providing a bandage of greenbacks were bound over their eyes—apt personifications of Justice, who always rights a wrong when she sees it.

Somebody, however, failed to pay the proper bonus, and the result is, that within the last week or ten days, not less than a dozen vessels, engaged in this lucrative contraband trade, have been tied up, and their owners threatened with arrest, and their boats and cargoes with confiscation. All these boats have, for some time past, been in the practice of dropping below this point and exchanging supplies for cotton. By a tacit understanding between the Confederate agents and the guerrillas, none of the boats engaged in this trade have been molested; if they made fortunes for their owners, they furnished much-needed articles for the Confederates, and hence were of too much benefit to the latter to be molested.

The fortunes that have been made here in cotton buying are beyond all belief. Not merely have thousands of citizens thus benefited themselves, but officers of all grades in the army have been participators in cotton transactions whereby they have suddenly become possessed of immense wealth. I am personally acquainted with men—officers in the United States Army, who, six months ago, could scarcely raise sufficient money to buy a clean shirt, but who to-day have a "clean" half million.

They become rich in various ways. Sometimes an agent operates for them, but most generally they get a start by receiving a few thousand dollars from some speculator, and in liquidation thereof, they send out a few wagons and an escort, which, under pretence of going for forage, goes a few miles into the interior, and brings in a hundred or two hundred bales of cotton.

The extent of transactions in cotton may be estimated when it is known that the shipments through Cairo alone since September 1st have reached a figure not less than 24,000 bales.

These few facts may give you an idea of how we manage things in this Department. Matters in relation to Vicksburgh are assuming a tangible shape. All the boats in the river above here have been seized and ordered to report at once to Memphis, and as the whole number of boats is about one hundred, something important may reasonably be anticipated. GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

The Indian Tragedy—Treachery Among the Chippewas—The Condemned Sioux, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

International Hotel,
Saint Paul, Minn., Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862.

Since my last letter to you, dated Nov. 25, and published in your edition of the 7th inst., there has been no news of any particular moment in this remote corner of the Union. But I am to-day put in possession of some facts, which, when they find their way into the public prints of Minnesota, (copied from your journal,) may cause a profound sensation in this and some neighboring counties. Brig.-Gen. Sibley, who has succeeded to the command of this Department, has exhibited a degree of energy in his efforts to encompass this Indian trouble, that justly entitles him to the respect of every citizen of the State, and in connection with Hon. H. M. Rice and others, has succeeded in making some discoveries of Indian treachery, the timely knowledge of which, it is hoped, will tend to the embarrassment of Little Crow and his forces, now arrayed against the Government.

There is a small town called Sunrise, not a great way from here—surely not over fifty miles to the northward—and in this vicinity there are numerous lodges of Chippewas. Some of these redskins have been found far beyond their usual hunting-grounds; and upon being interrogated, always profess to be trappers. Upon some of these have been found correspondence from Hole-in-the-Day, or some of his band, to Little Crow, proposing a joint raid upon the whites in the neighborhood of Sunrise, at as early a period as possible. It is presumed that the Chippewas are only waiting to lay in their usual supply of venison, and that in the course of thirty days they will make another attempt at exterminating the whites. In view of this, Gen. Sibley, with his usual promptitude, has dispatched a scout to go up among the Chippewas, and mingle freely with them, to ascertain, if possible, what their real intentions are. This scout, named McLean, was formerly a Judge in some of the upper Counties, and is intimately acquainted with the Indian character, and thinks he will be able to find out definitely the extent of their arrangements with Little Crow. On Sunday last I saw this scout fitted out at the Ordnance Department with the necessary arms and ammunition, to insure his safety, and long ere this he is on his way up the Saint Croix, where in disguise he is to move around among the lumbermen under pretence of measuring logs, but with no other real motive than the one spoken of above. He understands his position perfectly, and speaks of it as one of no ordinary peril, as his life would evidently pay the forfeit of his temerity if his designs are discovered. I believe this same McLean was Sheriff at Sunrise last Summer, when a number of half breeds desired to enlist; but, after obtaining permission to do so, they withdrew, and in excuse said, in the style peculiar to the Indian when he knows something that he fears to communicate, yet wishes to reveal, "Oh, we half breeds know something—we know something." It is presumed by those well versed in Indian characteristics and peculiarities, that these half breeds are waiting to unite with the two bands in a campaign this Winter.

The Chippewas are so insolent that they visit the houses of the whites at will, and as most of the men have gone to the war, the wives of our brave volun-

[illegible] ... compelled to remain with ... the most remarkable domestic drama ... a company of volunteers ... double purpose in view of being ready for any emergency, and providing a present defence against the existing outrages. Perhaps, in view of the probability of the rising of this band, the prompt execution of a portion of the condemned Sioux at South Bend would exert a salutary influence upon Hole-in-the-Day and his band. This chief is a very dangerous man, possessing more than his share of Indian treachery, and as he is what is termed a civilized Indian, and can read and write, he is only the more dangerous. The equivocation ... in regard to applying the death penalty to the convicted Sioux, has emboldened this bad Chief, and he verily believes we dare not do it. Your editorial in regard to the hanging ... contained in the TIMES of the 8th ... has been widely discussed here, and has produced so much of an effect, that if the order should come to hang the thirty-nine, or any number the President may decide upon, immediately, I doubt not the public wrath would be greatly appeased, and perhaps the neighboring tribes be induced to forego their murderous designs. Something must be done, and that right speedily, or before we are aware, the cry will ring in our ears, The Chippewas are upon us! On whom shall rest the responsibility? F. S. T.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Interesting Statement of a Fugitive Louisiana Planter.

The following commentary upon the state of affairs in the Southern Confederacy is from the pen of a gentleman of the highest culture, who left the wealthiest region of the South last month, and whose observations throw instructive light upon the present condition of things among the rebels:

Various and quite contradictory statements have been made at different times since the commencement of the war by persons professing to speak from their own knowledge concerning the present condition of the Southern (rebel) States. Some were "Union refugees," some released prisoners of war, some "intelligent foreigners," or even "intelligent contrabands." The following account of these matters as they stood early last Summer, is given by a gentleman who left one of the wealthiest and yet most secluded parts of the cotton region in June, 1862. He is identified with that country by long residence, marriage, intimate friendships and property, and he had thus, under God's gracious protection, remained there in safety so long, though dissenting entirely from the prevailing policy of secession, war, &c.

What is here stated may explain the discrepancy of the different accounts alluded to above, and show that persons may have innocently repeated false statements made to them, [illegible] a temporary or local condition of affairs for what was the state of the whole country. This might well happen to prisoners of war or foreigners. So any one living at the military centres, to which all the resources of the country were drawn with a stern, unhesitating rigor, would have a very incorrect notion of the country at large. None of the above-mentioned statements that have met the eye of this writer have described the particular region of his residence, though it is one of the most wealthy, populous, and, so to speak, *Southern* parts of the South; a fair and very favorable specimen of the whole.

Any one arriving in the North, after having resided in the South during the past year, is amazed at the contrast apparent at the first view; he has just left, so far as business and industry is concerned, the stillness of palsy or of death, and he finds everything here in a stir and whirl of activity. Last Spring, I used sometimes to remark cautiously to a few of the more moderate persons about me that we were really in a very bad way—no money, no business, articles of necessity frightfully dear and scarce, and no prospect of relief. "Yes," one would say, with a gloomy shake of the head, "but," brightening up, "the North is suffering twice as much as we are." When I cautiously questioned this, I was told, with a look of suspicion of my soundness, that it must be so; all Northern prosperity was built upon Southern trade, and when that foundation was withdrawn, of course the superstructure fell to ruin.

It was therefore with actual curiosity that I looked at the crowds of well-dressed and well-to-do people whom I saw everywhere on steamboats and railway trains and in the city streets, and scattered over a country teeming with harvests and busy with well paid labor. I watched these persons, too, to see whether they were the ignorant, vicious and ferocious savages which the Southern press and people, with one voice, had been calling them for a year. There are few persons who will not be somewhat influenced by living in an atmosphere of opinion, totally opposed to their better judgment or previous prejudices, [illegible] ... It was, therefore, a relief to me to see a people whom I had heard called a nation of detestable infidels, flocking to churches and Sunday Schools as generally and devoutly, to all appearances, as formerly.

I have been much amused sometimes at statements published in Northern newspapers of "great development of manufactures" in the South, of that people becoming "self-sustaining," and so forth. The truth is that more manufacturing establishments have been burned, captured, or otherwise destroyed in the South, since the war began, than new ones have been established. The whole are utterly inadequate to supply the absolute necessities of the people. There is no skilled labor to make machinery, (and to import it is out of the question,) and very little to use it when obtained. These things cannot be organized and set at work in a year, even under the most favorable circumstances, and almost everything is now unfavorable. There is, to be sure, an exclusion of foreign competition. But then the Southern people never was industrious, ingenious and painstaking, and now, when the distracting excitement and pressing exigencies of war aggravate their characteristic aversion to such things, even want and self-preservation cannot make the South a manufacturing people. Of the small number of Northern men and Europeans, who are available for this, no regulations will prevent a considerable part from being drawn into the army.

Many persons here expected the South to succumb under the want of necessaries early in the war. This failing, they now believe that whatever is said of the South groaning and sinking under this want is "humbug." They were wrong then, and they are wrong now. The old stocks imported from the North or Europe held out long; the pressure of scarcity gradually increased, and at last, as I think, the point of destitution is reached. Look at prices as a test of this. Some say "Oh, but that is in Confederate notes." True; but it is all the money they have, and scarce enough at that. Some of our wealthiest citizens cannot get a thousand dollars of this money, where they could once get twenty thousand in gold, or its equivalent. And they must purchase at such rates as these. The old stocks were also sold on credit, the dealers *preferring* this to accepting the currency as cash. But now the little imported or manufactured, must be paid for (as it is purchased by the dealers) in cash.

The following were some of the prices six months ago. Common shoes $8 to $12, per pair. Yellow (unbleached) cotton cloth 40 to 60 cents per yard. Commonest calicoes 75 cents per yard. Pins and needles 25 cents per paper. Flour $40 per barrel. Tea $5 to $7 per pound. Coal oil $7 per gallon.

They doubtless have advanced considerably since.

I have sometimes been asked what number of men the Confederates had in the field. Having taken great pains to keep informed of the state and progress of their military affairs, I feel confident that they cannot arm and feed more than 400,000. Whatever they may keep on foot beyond this, is a useless expense, and [illegible] only embarrass them, and this they understand well. The arms they receive from Europe cannot more than supply the wear and tear of such military operations, and the manufacture of small arms is insignificant. It is their studied policy to create in the North the impression of vast numbers at every point where they expect to be attacked in force. Prisoners and deserters, and "intelligent se[illegible] ... contrabands ... as considerable ... and from ... Dekalb ... all need for this. I have no doubt that this day the ... of Virginia ... than nearly ... But if they can create the opinion ... they prevent being attacked ... and ... than by really having a superior army.

One of their greatest difficulties is in regard to transportation. They have lost most of the rivers; the railroads, with their rolling stock, are rapidly wearing out, and are monopolized for military purposes, to the great injury of the people at large, and they cannot keep supplied with wagons, notwithstanding all they have captured.

No class in the South escapes this crushing adversity. The soldiers are, to a great extent, ragged and barefoot, pining in sickness by thousands, ... shivering and sometimes famishing. But the army is the best off of all. That must be fed and clothed in some fashion, at the inexorable and irresistible ... Richmond decree; and everything that can be discovered, by Quartermasters and Commissaries, ranging through the whole country, is drawn into this vortex. Some money, too, finds its way to every soldier.

But take the great cotton planters, heretofore the envied lords of the land. They not only have no income now, but they cannot get rid of their great expenses, many of these, indeed, doubling upon them. The man whose crop was worth $20,000 last year, had to pay out $4,000 ... ordinary ... [illegible] ... have been nothing. (?) Another such year has overtaken him ... to pay ... clothing ... medical attendance, &c., &c. ... two years ... All this time he has not a dollar for his family or private expenses. The tenants of the "quarters" ... must be clothed, and fed, and employed, ... the ... will not be safe. The concern and distress which darken many thousands of homes in this way are indescribable.

But ... the ... of the South and heretofore ... the poor will ... vast overwhelming numbers (I mean the poor of our own color and race;) the poor are in no better case. Heretofore the careless and often neglected labor of a husband or father, or son, has supplied many a cabin ... the "bread and meat," which was all they thought of from year's end to year's end. But now the man of the house has long since gone to the wars, perhaps is dead or ... or in battle; or, if alive, can do nothing for his family, or knows nothing of their condition. Their rich neighbors are as bad off as they. There are, perhaps, 200,000 such cases of intolerable misery now in the South; perhaps many more. Our patriotism ... may have thus sowed the seed of future dreadful troubles to themselves.

The slaves, so far as I know, have remained quiet and obedient. How the troubles of the masters mentioned above and the advance of National armies may affect them, I cannot say. I do not apprehend insurrection and violence, but rather their abandonment of work and thus the prevention of the crops in the South next year. The negro population there is not insensible to what is going on, as it concerns them; but they are disposed to await what they think the certain result, without exposing themselves to ... I know this from many things which have fallen under my observation, and I think it is the opinion of all careful observers in the South. As for their taking arms against the North, that is absurd; on the contrary, they will give information, and in many other ways do all they can to assist the invading armies.

Is there a Union party in the South? Is there any Union sentiment? How many Union men are there? These are questions often asked. To the first I say No! except in the City of New-Orleans, and a few such places, where the mechanics and laborers, especially of Northern birth, do not feel that they have any lot in the Southern Confederacy. Yet, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity and earnestness of the Southern people, I think no one can fairly say that there are not men scattered over the Southern States, and very respectable in character, who have always had a deep disgust for this rebellion, and a hope that it would fail. Most of them have probably professed the contrary, as they would applaud a mad man in what he was doing, lest he should murder them. The writer of this could never do that, yet he can understand how others have. But "Union sentiment" may include something different yet. If it means disappointment with the results of secession, and regret that it was ever undertaken, there may be a great deal of that, and I think there are men Union men who still talk violently of eternal separation and everlasting hatred. There has been terrible disappointment of hopes—hopes of prompt yielding by the North, and of rapid and glorious triumph in war on their part. Then the notion of the controlling power of cotton in the world has been abandoned, and the safety and power of Slavery as connected with cotton has been disproved and given up. There are also very serious dissensions in the South, only kept down now by the urgency of the war.

Still any attempt at conciliation of the South would be utterly thrown away. The only argument which they will understand or respect now is superior and overwhelming force. Prostrate and break to pieces, this Winter, (as you can,) their organized Government, and the whole resistance will fall utterly exhausted and helpless. The talk of its being impossible to subjugate the South seems to me very foolish. I believe it the duty of the nation to God and the loyal people, and unhappy South itself, in whose welfare I am very deeply interested.

A year ago I had myself given up to the dreadful *fact*, as I supposed, that the nation was torn asunder. But since the events of last Spring, and what I have seen myself of the prosperity and tremendous power of the Northern States, I have entirely changed my mind. It is plain that, so far as human prudence can foresee, nothing can prevent the speedy fall of the Richmond Government but a sudden blindness and cowardice seizing upon our loyal people just as complete victory is within their reach. B.

Citizen Prisoners Paroled.

The following are the Federal citizens, paroled and delivered by the Confederate authorities, at Aiken's Landing, Va., Sept. 13, 14 and 15, 1862, and since exchanged Sept. 21, 1862:

Geo. Ashby, teamster.	Chas. Clark, teamster.
S. D. Allen, teamster.	Frank Drummond, telegraph operator.
R. C. Burr, sutler.	H. Deitrich, sutler's clerk.
E. C. Buel, telegraph operator.	Michael Donohue, teamster.
R. Barnett, railroad employe.	Patrick Daniel, teamster.
Frank Bowers, teamster.	Henry Dunlop, teamster.
Sam'l Brindley, teamster.	Edward Dunn, teamster.
R. W. Brigham, teamster.	Jacob Dowling, teamster.
Wm. Benson, teamster.	Michael Doolin, teamster.
J. C. Burrell, physician.	E. C. Eveleth, sutler.
Thos. Cogue, captain's servant.	Patrick Flynn, railroad employer.
W. C. Chapen, sutler's clerk.	Jno. Ferguson, teamster.
Jas. T. Crawford, assistant wagon-master.	Michael Frawley, teamster.
L. A. Fontague, sutler.	E. B. Fisher, sutler's clerk.
C. E. Gildersleeve, sutler's clerk.	H. L. Funk, carpenter.
Andrew Geller, teamster.	Samuel Homan, teamster.
Peter Griffin, teamster.	Jonas Heydt, sutler.
Wm. Gardiner, teamster.	J. L. Hall, teamster.
Henry Haworth, sutler's clk.	Andrew Hanner, teamster.
Jacob Hepp, sutler's clerk.	John Ihle, teamster.
Lewis Helmoker, teamster.	Lyon Isaacks, sutler.
D. W. Hale, teamster.	W. H. Kerner, tel. operator.
Ernest Halm, teamster.	P. Kelly, railroad employer.
Wm. Hyman, sutler.	Chas. Kimmel, Quartermaster's clerk.
John Hartigan, teamster.	Peter Kenneth, blacksmith.
Jas. S. Hamilton, sutler.	P. Holcomb, tel. operator.
Jas. W. Haim, sutler.	Robt. Lowery, railroad employe.
W. L. Laughlin, sutler.	Sml. Lewis, teamster.
Joseph Long, teamster.	A. Newman, sutler.
G. G. Myers, commissary clerk.	J. H. Ottis, teamster.
Chas. W. Morse, telegraph operator.	Hugh O'Neal, teamster.
Reuben Moyer, blacksmith.	L. G. Parkhurst, sutler's clerk.
Peter Mallory, seaman.	Wm. Phelps, sutler's clerk.
Henry C. McLean, sutler.	R. E. Parker, sutler.
Samuel May, sutler.	Isaac M. Parrill, teamster.
C. B. Mann, sutler.	Wm. Post, teamster.
Gustavus Mills, sutler.	D. F. Paul, teamster.
Charles Mitchell, teamster.	Levi Ray, teamster.
John Monahan, teamster.	A. J. Seely, railroad employe.
J. H. Nichols, railroad employe.	Peter Sehlat, sutler.
Henry Nilsan, sutler.	G. E. Salisbury, sutler's clerk.
Dan. Stevens, teamster.	John Schone, teamster.
Jos. Lleven, teamster.	Wm. Truessdo, teamster.
Alex. Shears, teamster.	John Tree, teamster.
Z. B. Springer, wagon maker.	H. Vonderheidt, sutler's clerk.
Isaac Layer, U. S. M. R.	Samuel West, teamster.
Geo. Somerville, teamster.	John Windle, teamster.
Bern. Sharer, sutler's clerk.	Edward White, teamster.
Godfrey Smith, teamster.	S. M. Walker, Railroad empl.
H. D. Saxton, teamster.	B. F. May, teamster.
M. A. Tenny, wagon maker.	Geo. H. White, teamster.
Herman Thormfork, sut. clk.	Wm. Westaway, sutler.
	John Zenk, teamster.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Novel Mode of Defrauding the Public—Arrest of an Impostor.

About two months ago an Israelite, giving his name as MONS. ENSHI, and wearing the full uniform of a Captain in a French Zouave regiment, arrived in this City, and stopped at the Prescott House, attracting a great deal of attention by his appearance, almost every day promenading Broadway in his gay uniform. In a short time his benevolent errand became known. He introduced himself to the most prominent Jews in this City, and represented that he had just arrived from Algeria where the regiment to which he claimed to be attached was stationed. Owing to some difficulty between the Emperor of Morocco and the Jewish inhabitants of that country, as he stated, the Emperor oppressed the Jews most grievously, and levied a heavy tribute on them, amounting to some hundred thousand francs. In case this sum was not paid within a certain time, the Jews were to be banished, or otherwise punished. He also represented that the Jewish community there were in great distress and destitution, and consequently unable to pay the sum required by the oppressor. The community determined to apply to their co-religionists in other countries, and had delegated this gay Zou-Zou to travel to Europe and America and make collections among the benevolent Jews for the purpose of liquidating this heavy burden put upon their brethren in Morocco by a despotic ruler. The soldier told his piteous story in such a manner, and was supplied with such apparently genuine credentials, that he met with greater success than he could have anticipated, and the Jews, ever willing to respond to a call from a portion of their people in distress, received the delegate from Morocco very kindly, threw their houses open to his visits, and contributed liberally to the object of his journey. Appeals were made in the behalf of the supposed distressed people by the Jewish clergy, and in a short time MONS. ENSHI collected over $3,000. During this time, however, certain parties, partially distrusting the story of the Algerian, opened a correspondence with the Board of Deputies of British Jews in regard to the Morocco gentleman and his mission. Letters were received in this City that Mons. Enshi was evidently an impostor, and his story a base fabrication from beginning to end. This somewhat opened the eyes of those who had been so basely imposed upon. In the meantime, however, the bird had flown, he having announced his intention to visit the principal cities of the vicinity. Nothing was heard of him until yesterday morning, when it was ascertained that he was in this City, and staying at one of our fashionable hotels. Information was immediately conveyed to the police, and Detective FARLEY was detailed to work up the case, and arrested ENSHI at the Prescott House. He still wears his Zouave uniform, but states that his right name is Mons. MESSAUD DRAID. When arrested he was searched, and a considerable sum of money was found on him. He states that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he went probably on a similar errand on which he visited this City.

Yesterday afternoon the accused was committed to the Tombs to await an examination.

Christmas Eve Festival at St. Thomas' Church.

St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, was filled yesterday afternoon by the communicants of that parish, and others, the occasion being the annual Christmas Eve festival by the children of the Sunday schools attached to the church. The interior was most attractively decorated with evergreens, the work of the ladies of the congregation. On the left of the chancel was placed a wide-spreading Christmas tree, the branches of which were filled with gifts for the scholars, and toward which their youthful eyes would wander with delight even amid the religious ceremonies which preceded the distribution. The pulpit was tastefully adorned with green festoons, and immediately under the grand window, in the extreme rear of the chancel, was the inscription: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus." The marble baptismal font was placed at the end of the centre aisle, immediately in front of the communion railing, having on one side the beautiful banner of the Sunday school, and on the other the National flag. The scholars, seated on each side of the church, the infant class being in the extreme front, numbered upward of seven hundred, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS H. SILL, Superintendent. At half past three o'clock the exercises were commenced by a voluntary on the organ, followed by the singing of the hymn "Shout the Glad Tidings, Exultingly Sing," in the rendition of which the children exhibited the careful training they have undergone as to musical culture. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector, then recited evening prayer, which was followed by the singing of a Christmas Carol by the Infant Department in chorus. The Rev. Rector then propounded to the scholars catechetical questions, which were answered with unusual promptness. After these exercises were concluded, Dr. MORGAN took occasion to thank the teachers for their "labor of love," in having instructed the children so thoroughly in a knowledge of Christian doctrine, and complimented the scholars for their proficiency. He also congratulated the congregation on the increasing success of the schools, and predicted that great and good results to the cause of religion would ensue therefrom. He was followed by Rev. FREDERICK SILL, assistant pastor, in the same strain, after which the freewill offerings of the scholars and congregation were received, the baptismal font being used as the receptacle. After another hymn and the Benediction, the exercises were closed by the distribution of the gifts with which the Christmas tree was laden, when the assemblage dispersed, the countenances of the children betokening their great satisfaction on being the recipients of these kind remembrancers of their teachers and friends.

Celebration of Christmas Eve at Trinity Church.

The children of the Sunday School connected with Trinity Church, held their Christmas Festival yesterday afternoon in Trinity Church. The aisles, pulpit, chancel, and organ loft were beautifully decorated with evergreens. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the children filed into the Church, and occupied seats in the centre aisle. The celebration commenced by the children singing the "*Adeste Fideles*," after which Rev. Dr. DIX delivered an address, terse and simple, which delighted the children immensely. Then the Christmas Carol, composed by Mr. CUTLER was sung, commencing:

> "Again the hour is pealing
> When Jesus left the sky;
> All worlds before Him kneeling—
> For man to bleed and die.
>
> *Chorus*—Ring, bells! ring sweetly ever,
> Till Christ shall come again,
> And from the graves deliver
> His Saints, with Him to reign."

At the conclusion of the chorus, the bells of Trinity rang out an echo with most charming effect. Then "The Christmas Tree," composed by the Rev. Dr. OGILBY, was sung with marked effect, which closed the vocal celebration of the day.

Immediately all eyes were turned toward the middle porch, in which the principal feature of the day, in the eyes of the children, was to be seen. This feature was a large Christmas tree, nearly twenty feet high, laden with nearly every conceivable kind of holiday trinket, and brilliantly lighted with Chinese lamps. Around this tree the children marched, and as each one passed by, was presented with a Christmas gift. This concluded the celebration, and, with beaming eyes and cheerful hearts, the Sunday-school scholars left for their respective homes.

During the afternoon the bellringer of Trinity, Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, rang out the following changes and tunes upon the chimes:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Silent Night, Holy Night."
3. Rondo, with variations in major and minor keys, composed for Trinity Church Chimes, by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
4. Christmas Carol.
5. Evening Bells.
6. Christmas Carol—"Once in Royal David's City."
7. Vesper Hymn.

This morning at 11 o'clock the usual Episcopal services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. VINTON. Previous to the services the bells will ring forth the subjoined tunes:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Christmas Carol—"Hosanna to King David's Son."
3. Rondo, with variations, arranged by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
4. Christmas Carol—"Bright, Bright in Silver Light."
5. Sanctus, from HAYDN'S Chorus—"Thee Round About the Starry Heavens."
6. Old Hundred.

School Examination on Governor's Island.

The annual examinations of the children at the Post School, and of the Military School at the south battery, on Governor's Island, came off on Monday last, before the Commandant of the Island, Col. LOOMIS, Mrs. LOOMIS and family, and several other officers, among whom was the Provost-Marshal, Lieut. CASEY. The answering of the children of both schools was very good, and reflected much credit on their teachers, Messrs. BYRON and LOWE, as well as Miss MOORE, who superintends the female department. At the conclusion of the examination Col. LOOMIS addressed the children of the Post School as follows:

CHILDREN: I am very much pleased with you today, and I am happy, indeed, to see so many bright faces around me. You are improving very much, and you must always thank and respect your teachers for the pains they take in putting you forward in your several classes. You will also bear in mind the words of your loving Saviour, who died to redeem you, and to redeem me, and all the world if they will only come to him. They are these beautiful words: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," ... lay hands upon them and blessed them. The Bible says, you know, tells us this. You must never forget who it is the Saviour wants your hearts, and wishes to take up his abode there. If you love the Lord Jesus he will love you too, and he will at last show how he loves you, by bringing you to his glorious kingdom in Heaven. As you have sung so nicely this day, the Saviour will teach you to sing a new song in Heaven. It will be the song of the Lamb, and He will lead you to participate in all the joys that flow from His throne. You must pass through the trials and temptations of this world, but in Heaven all will be peace and happiness and joy. May God protect you all through life, and at the last bring you home to Heaven.

During the delivery of this short and simple address, the Colonel seemed much affected, and then left for the military school.

The examination here was very well conducted, and the boys appeared healthy and robust, considering that they had been picked up principally from the streets of New-York as young vagrants.

At the conclusion of the exercises they were addressed in a neat and appropriate speech by Acting Adjutant CHILDS.

The children of the Post School were entertained in the evening, to which entertainment Mrs. Col. LOOMIS handsomely contributed.

A Shrewd Swindler Caught.

SEVERAL WHOLESALE MERCHANTS THE VICTIMS.

A young German named THEODORE MANNHEIM, has been arrested by Detective J. C. KINNER, of the Merchants' Independent Private Police, upon complaints lodged with him by the merchants of Park-place, Chambers, Reade and Murray streets and Broadway. Young MANNHEIM was recently employed as a cutter in one of the large tailoring establishments on the west side of the town, from which he was discharged for having stolen a pair of shears. Having acquainted himself with the signatures of various firms, he turned his attention to another branch of tailoring, that of purchasing the goods. He drew forged orders upon firms for samples of goods, and pretending these orders represented that he would call again and take several cases of goods, but that at the time he would take several pieces of goods as a sample. The scheme worked well. He thus purchased many pieces of valuable goods from Messrs. ROME, SCHAFFS & Co., of Park-place; HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & Co., of Chambers-street; WALTER, BRIDGES & Co., of Reade-street; LEE, BLISS & Co., of Broadway, and others. His orders purported to have been drawn by LONEMANN, BRADBURN & Co., Broadway, PINKUS GREENE, and others. For some time Detective KINNER had been watching for this rare bird, and the merchants had arranged to give their detective officer the earliest information. A day or two since, MANNHEIM presented an order at the warehouse of Messrs. LEE, BLISS & Co., when he was at once detained and surrendered to an officer, who took him to the 8th Ward Station House. On his person were found many pawn tickets, leading Captain DOWLEY to regard him as a dishonest person. The Captain gave him lodging during the night, and in the morning took him before Justice CONNOLLY, by whom he was committed. Counsel sued a writ of *certiorari*, and took the case before Judge McCUNN, and owing to the non-appearance of witnesses he was discharged. But Detective KINNER preferred other complaints, upon which the prisoner was held for subsequent examination, and a hearing was had yesterday afternoon at the office of the City Judge. Some of the goods have been recovered.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following is the weekly statement:

Remaining Dec. 13, 1862		6,418
Admitted		1,529
Total		7,947
Died	45	
Discharged	1,162	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	285	
Sent to State Prison	4	1,491
Remaining Dec. 20, 1862		6,456
Increase		37
Bellevue Hospital	560	
Lunatic Asylum	770	
Almshouse	1,470	
Penitentiary	264	
Workhouse	750	
Small Pox Hospital	12	
Randall's Island	664	
Randall's Island Hospital	220	
City Prison	250	
Second District Prison	22	
Third District Prison	18	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	751	
Colored Home	270	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	85	
City Cemetery	43	6,456

There are at Bellevue Hospital 120 sick and wounded soldiers.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since Dec. 20:

Edward T. Potter, Schenectady, N. Y.	$400
John Munroe & Co.	100
Cash	5
Robert H. Bendell	100
John Dowdry	2
John L. Rogers	50
Amos Preston, Cheshire, Conn.	5
"Union forever," Havana, Cuba	75
Dowley, Corners & Co.	200
Hadden & Co.	250
Cash, (in stationery)	5
Rev. James R. Page, (one sovereign)	6 40
Henry Root, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Stafford County, Va.	10
Total	$1,228 15
Previously reported in cash	101,200 82
Grand total	$102,428 97

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Court of General Sessions.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Judge McCUNN presiding, the Grand Jury came in with several indictments for minor offences, which they delivered to the Court, and announced that they had concluded the business before them. The Judge thanked them for the attentive and faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, and discharged them for the term. It was expected by some, and hoped by others, that the Grand Jury would find an indictment against the Secretary of War, for his supposed agency in certain alleged arbitrary arrests, but the jury, it appears, did not think fit to make asses of themselves for the sake of gratifying the spite of certain politicians of doubtful loyalty.

LUDWIG ALEXANDER, convicted in March last of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, after which the Court adjourned to Saturday, the 27th inst.

Christmas Knockings.

In justice to our columns, in justice to the wants of our readers, we call attention to Mr. KNOX. Not content with tiptoeing the topmost round of fashion, this individual has wormed himself deep into furs, and advertises a collection of bear-skins, lynx-skins, fox-skins and otter-skins, for capes, fur capes, fur collars and fur cuffs; fancy hats of all styles, sober hats, with no fancy whatever, and Winter dress hats by the score, grace his windows, while military caps suitable to the humblest private or the most distinguished General, perch saucily by their side.

Give KNOX a call.

George and Martha.

The beautiful pictures of GEORGE and MARTHA WASHINGTON, of which we wrote in terms of commendation, are meeting with great and merited success. The likeness is identical with the traditional Stuart, and the pictures, as such, are exceedingly beautiful, making at this time a most appropriate and elegant present. The agent, Mr. W. S. BARLOW, is now canvassing the City.

Funeral of Col. J. H. Bull.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. N. G., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 21.—The funeral of those gallant officers, Col. JAMES H. BULL and Capt. JOHN P. DODGE, both of the Sixty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who fell, while in the performance of their duty, in the desperate charge of the heights at Fredericksburgh, will take place on Friday next, the 26th inst., from the City Hall, under the direction of the National Committee of Arrangements.

Brig.-Gen. SPICER will direct the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. SMITH, to parade as the funeral escort on that occasion. The regiment will be formed in line in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. Col. SMITH will detail a Guard of Honor, to take charge of the remains in the Governor's Room, on the day previous.

Officers of the Division not on duty, are requested to attend in uniform, in the Governor's Room, at 1½ P. M., with the usual badge of mourning.

By order of Major-Gen. SANDFORD.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHRISTMAS AT THE INSTITUTIONS.—Through the liberality of the Commissioners of Charities, who have voted to the several charitable institutions sums of money, with which to supply some extra luxuries to the inmates, they will all have a holiday.

At Bellevue Hospital the ladies of the neighborhood intend to supply to the soldiers a dinner, and the exercises will be of an interesting character.

On Randall's Island, the children will all be presented with a toy or book, candies, &c., and at 11 o'clock they will assemble at the school-room and go through the following programme: Prayer, Master Franklin; Welcome, Master H. Graham; Address, President Draper; Hymn, by all the Children; Christmas Address, Miss Mary Brown; Scripture Questions, by the Boys; Address, Master James Dairy; Christmas Carol, by the Children; Dialogue, Masters Thomas and Franklin; Santa Claus, Master Gibson; Christ[illegible] ... Dinner, and the ... will be ... the day. The ... will ... and ... to furnish ... of presents.

FIRE IN A MANUFACTORY IN ANN-STREET.—About 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the boiler-room in the rear of building No. 86 Ann-street, which, before the flames could be extinguished, resulted in the loss of property to the amount of several thousand dollars. From the basement, in which the boiler was located, the fire quickly spread, owing to the combustible nature of the surrounding material, to the upper floors, and in a short space of time, nearly the whole of the building, four stories in height, was in flames. The first floor was occupied by Mr. R. WELLS as a storehouse for printer's ink. His loss will amount to about $600; not insured. A portion of the same floor of the rear building was occupied by the New-York Umbrella Company, J. PARK, agent. Their loss is heavy, but to what amount [illegible] not be ascertained. They are insured for $1,500 in the East River Insurance Company. The third and fourth floors were jointly occupied by J. F. TRAVERS and W. S. HARRIS, ... Mr. TRAVERS' loss is considerable ... by fire and water. He is insured for $2,500 in the St. Mark's, Kings County and Montauk Insurance Companies. Mr. HARRIS' damage is not so great, and mostly by water. He is said to be insured. The building is owned by WILLIAM B. ASTOR. The damage to it will amount to about $2,000; fully insured in City companies. The occupants of the building, and an adjoining one, occupied by Messrs. WILBUR and BUSHEL as a machine shop, were considerably damaged, mostly by water. A small two-story building adjoining, occupied ... was also ... policemen, from the First, Second, Third and Fourth Precincts, were early on the ground, and rendered effective service in saving property, and keeping back the crowd, so that the firemen could work their engines.

SWORD FOR GEN. CORCORAN.—The sword to be presented by the Corporation to Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN has been completed, and placed in charge of the keeper of the City Hall, Mr. ROONE. It will be sent forward to the General, and presented to him by the Joint Committee of the Common Council, of which Alderman WALSH is Chairman, as soon as the General's duties may afford an opportunity for the formal presentation. The blade, which is made of the best Damascus steel, bears an appropriate inscription on one side, and on the opposite side is the motto, "Never draw me without cause, nor sheathe me without honor." These are the only features of the gift not heretofore described in the TIMES. The hilt and scabbard are elaborately ornamented and appropriate. An elegant rosewood and satin-lined case for the sword completes the present, which cost $800.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE NEW-ENGLAND ROOMS.—A dinner will be given at 4 o'clock to-day to the soldiers now under the care of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the rooms No. 194 Broadway. The volunteers exceed 200 in number. The presence and participation of the members of the Association and of their families on the occasion are particularly desired, and it is requested that this notice be accepted as an invitation. The proceedings after the dinner are expected to be of much interest, and a full attendance would be one of the best evidences to the soldiers of the sympathy which is felt in their behalf.

THE LITTLE LADY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.—The Lilliputian Queen of Beauty, Miss WARREN, was honored yesterday by the presence of several hundred of our first ladies, at her private parlor in the St. Nicholas Hotel. All expressed their wonder and delight in seeing such a perfectly formed lady, of such miniature size, and at the same time so remarkably intelligent and graceful. Her fashionable dresses and rich jewels, from Messrs. BALL & BLACK, were not the least attractive features. Miss WARREN receives calls to-day and to-morrow from the favored few to whom she has sent cards of invitation.

MR. MASON JONES, ON SUNDAY EVENING.—This very popular Irish orator will deliver an oration on the "Life and Character of St. Paul," at the Academy of Music, next Sunday evening. There will be no charge for admission. All the pews will be free. They who go first will have a chance of a proper quotable pew, whilst those who go late will certainly have to take their pew in the gallery, for the congregation will undoubtedly be a large one, and the Academy of Music will present a scene very rarely witnessed within its walls on a Sunday night.

OPENING OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.—Yesterday the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond, the entrance of which is at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, was opened to the public. No skating took place, as the water was only let in early in the morning, and the weather was not severe enough to freeze it. A band was in attendance, as it will be every day when skating is practicable, which will be the first severe frost.

MEMORIAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The seventh anniversary of the Memorial Church Sunday-school will be held this (Christmas) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Church corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place. Admission free. A collection will be taken for the School fund.

FUN AT BARNUM'S ALL DAY LONG.—Every hour to-day there will be a dramatic performance at BARNUM'S Lecture Room. Little Nutt, The What-is-it, and several millions of curiosities, can be seen for two shill—twenty-five cents.

SOCIAL TEA.—There will be a special tea meeting of the Sunday School and friends of the Christian Alliance this evening, at the dining hall of the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway. Admission free.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE.—The wild animals at the Broadway Menagerie will take their Christmas dinner to-day, at 12 o'clock. It's a good thing to see.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Message of Mayor Opdyke on the Purchase of the Fort Gansevoort Property.

The following, which is part of the official record of the transactions in the Board of Councilmen Tuesday evening, was omitted in this morning's issue of the TIMES:

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message, returning, without his approval, the resolution relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862. }

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, the report and resolutions which originated in your honorable body, proposing to accept the offer of JAMES B. TAYLOR to sell to the City "all that block of land bounded northerly by Twelfth-street, easterly by West-street and Twelfth-avenue, southerly by Gansevoort-street, and westerly by Thirteenth-avenue and the North River, together with all the water rights, privileges and immunities as the same were conveyed to Joseph B. Varnum by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by deed bearing date December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, for the use and purposes of a market, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, exclusive of incumbrances; and requiring the Comptroller to receive the deed and pay for the same in the bonds of the City, bearing six per cent. interest, and pledging the faith of the City for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds.

The purchase contemplated by these resolutions is of the land and water rights known as the "Gansevoort property." This property formerly belonged to the City. It was sold by the Corporation in the year 1852 to Joseph B. Varnum, for the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, forty thousand dollars being received in cash, and the bond of the purchaser secured by mortgage on the premises, received for the balance, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. On this bond and mortgage no payments have been made, either of principal or interest; nor has the purchaser paid any of the taxes or assessments that have since been laid upon the property. It therefore appears that if the purchase should be made on the terms proposed in these resolutions, the City would pay four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents more than it received for the same property ten years ago. During the interval between the sale and the purchase, there has been but little change in the value of property in that locality, from which it is evident that the property was either sold greatly under its value, or the price at which it is proposed to purchase is much too high.

The fact that much of the land has been made by filling in the water lots since the time of purchase and sale, will not account for this difference, because it is well known that filling up is usually a source of revenue instead of expense to the owner. All who are familiar with this class of improvements know that, as a general rule, surplus earth is not sold in this City, but a price is paid to the owners of property for the privilege of depositing it. Such has doubtless been the case with this property. We must, therefore, conclude that the terms of purchase being stipulated at one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of incumbrances, for the property, and four hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents for the filling in, was intended to screen from public view the enormous amount of the profit.

In point of fact, I believe the sale by the City, in 1852, was much below the then value of the property, and the price at which it is now proposed to purchase is much above its present value.

But it is not alone on account of the extravagant price at which it is proposed to purchase this property, that I object to these resolutions. There are good grounds for believing that the title to the property has never passed from the City. It is alleged that an official in the City Government had an interest in the purchase made by Joseph B. Varnum, and it is claimed that this renders the sale invalid. An attempt was made some years ago by a private citizen to set aside the sale on that ground. The attempt failed, because the citizen having no private interest in the matter, had no standing in court; but the Court of Appeals, to its decision, ... "It may well be that the City could maintain an action to set aside the conveyance as being made contrary to law to the Corporation." The Corporation ... for claiming illegality in the ... valid ground ... That the mortgage bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, while the ordinance under which the sale was made required a reservation of seven per cent.

These allegations have not been denied. If they can be established, it is clear that the City has but to institute the necessary legal proceedings, to set aside the sale to Joseph B. Varnum, and thus regain possession of the property. I respectfully, but urgently recommend the adoption of this course, by which we shall save to the City Treasury four hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents of the five hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, which the ... propose to pay.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

(Councilman KEECH was here called to the chair.)

Councilman STEVENSON moved that the communication be received, laid on the table, and ... published in all the papers employed by the Corporation, and printed in full in the minutes.

Councilman HOGAN moved to amend the motion by striking out the words "all the," before papers, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two."

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Ruby, Hammond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Harlston, Pinckney, Snyder, Leonard, Van Hamlin ...

Negative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—5.

And the motion, as amended, was carried.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ARENA.—Brooklyn has added another to her permanent places of amusement, in a handsome bijou of a theatre, just completed on Fulton-street, between Fulton and De Kalb avenues, called the *Arena*. It is designed more particularly for the circus, but can be easily adapted to theatrical or other entertainments. The Arena was opened on Monday night, under the management of Mr. ... with an excellent company of riders, gymnasts, acrobats, et cetera, whose performances elicited repeated marks of approbation from a large and select audience. The acrobatic and gymnastic feats of the DELEVANTA brothers surpassed anything ever witnessed in this community. The celebrated ELLA ZOYARA, whose horsemanship stands unequaled ... appeared in her (?) usual parts, and is, we understand, to be permanently attached to the company. The manager pledges himself that the sports of the Arena, while under his management, shall be so conducted as not to offend the most fastidious, and that ... the City of Churches may congratulate itself on the possession of another home resort for pleasant Winter evenings, in lieu of the long and tedious ... evenings.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Board was held last evening, Alderman WALLACE in the chair.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the petitions from officers and men of the Fifty-second Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., in reference to the nonpayment of bounties, submitted a report, and recommended the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Board of Contracts be authorized to pay the bounty of $100, in the manner prescribed by the Common Council on the 20th October, 1862, to all privates and non-commissioned officers who enlisted between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, 1862, inclusive, and that such payments be made upon satisfactory proof that the claimants have been actually mustered into the United States service, and are properly entitled thereto. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The sudden death of Alderman DANIEL GREEN, of the Tenth Ward, having been announced, Alderman McLAUGHLIN offered a preamble and resolutions condoling with the family, directing that the Council Chamber be draped in mourning, and requesting the Aldermen to attend the funeral in a body. The resolutions were adopted and the sum of $200 was appropriated for funeral expenses, after which the Board adjourned out of respect to the memory of deceased.

THE NAVY-YARD DIFFICULTY SETTLED.—Information was received yesterday afternoon that the Government had decided to increase the wages of the shipwrights employed in the Navy-yard to $3 per day; those interested have agreed to resume work on Friday morning next. This, therefore, settles the matter. The demands of the carpenters having been complied with, all are satisfied.

LAW REPORTS.

The City Sidewalks—They Must be Kept in such Repair as shall Protect even the Blind from Injury.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Robertson and Monell.

Clara A. Davenport vs. Elisha Ruckman, Impleaded with the Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover damages claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff, from falling down the steps of an area in front of the premises No. 186 Eighth-avenue, in this City.

The plaintiff is well-known in the City, as the "Blind Lady," for whose benefit a book was written by William Cullen Bryant, and for whom many other literary persons have interested themselves. As alleged in the complaint, the Mayor and Commonalty, as agents of the City, neglected to maintain an iron railing and grate around the steps leading to the basement of the premises, and that the plaintiff, who is totally blind, while passing, fell into the area, and, as alleged, was very much injured; so much so that she was unable to superintend the publication of a book which she had written, and from which delay she claimed to have suffered material damage.

The defence was that a fence had previously been kept around the place, but that it had been removed for repairs, and that the accident occurred by reason of the negligence and carelessness of the plaintiff. The case resulted, when tried in April last, in a verdict for $1,000 for the plaintiff, and an allowance of $50 was made thereon. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 12th of that month.

The defendants appealed to this branch of the Court, where the judgment below was now affirmed.

The Court, per ROBERTSON, J., say: The Corporation of the City of New-York are liable for injury to passengers, by a defect in the sidewalk, which has remained so long as that notice may be inferred by a jury.

Defect of vision, however great, does not make walking in the street by the person afflicted by it, negligence, even if unattended.

The Corporation are bound to keep the sidewalks in good repair, so that even the blind shall not be injured by any defects therein.

The continuers of a cavity in the sidewalk, by which a traveler is injured, are equally liable with the author of it for any injury. Their omission to repair, by reason of not owning the adjoining ground, is no excuse, or their being prevented by others from repairing it.

Tracy, Powers and Tallmadge, and Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiff; Doolittle and Crittenden for Ruckman; H. H. Anderson, for the Corporation.

Discharged from Arrest.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.

Before Justice Garrison.

The People ex rel. Engle & Co. vs. John Yates.—This proceeding came up on *certiorari* to review the proceeding had before Justice Perry, one of the Police Justices of the City of Brooklyn. The defendant is charged with embezzling $2,500 from Engle & Co., of the City of New-York. The defendant has been arrested upon three orders of arrest issued against him for the same cause in civil actions instituted against him, and he was discharged from all of them; thereupon criminal complaint was made against Yates in Brooklyn, and the Justice committed him in default of $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Alexander H. Reavey, of counsel for the prisoner, contended that the defendant was entitled to his discharge, for the reason, first, that all the money alleged to have been embezzled was embezzled in this City and not in Kings County, and that Engle & Co.'s place of business is in this City; therefore the Justice had no jurisdiction; and second, there was no proof that the money alleged to have been embezzled belonged to Engle & Co. After hearing Judge Morris, of counsel for Engle & Co., the Court ordered the discharge of Yates, and he was accordingly discharged.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The Two Wills of Wm. H. Marchant.—This was a proceeding to investigate the authenticity of a will purporting to be made by Wm. H. Marchant, formerly a wealthy merchant of this City, and whose property is estimated at $120,000.

A former will of deceased has been proved before the Surrogate, and confirmed on appeal. The will now sought to be proved, as alleged by the proponents, was made on the day of the death of deceased, and executed at Lovejoy's Hotel.

It was now claimed by the legatees of the former will that the present one is a forgery, and the result of the proceeding is looked for with considerable anxiety by the parties interested. Messrs. L. S. Chatfield, S. P. Russell and Birdsall for proponents; Edwin James, Solomon L. Hull, Edwards Pierrepont and Mr. Stanly for the legatees.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Newbold vs. Warren et al.—Motion denied.
Redmond vs. Bruce et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.
Newbold vs. Warren et al.—Case settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Joachimsen, Jr., et al. vs. Smith, &c.—Motion denied.
Hall vs. Hall.—Decree of divorce, ... for counsel.
Underhill vs. Vogt.—Memoranda for counsel.
Buckingham, Jr., vs. Roberts et al.—Motion denied.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Bluebeard; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Iron Chest—Katharine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, Hardenburg; or, the Hermit and the Wood Demon, every hour. Dieterich's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Father Kemp's Old Folks.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucrezia Borgia.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polyorama.

YOUNG FOLKS' CONCERT—M. E. Church, 18th-st. near 8th-av.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 625 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

IRVING HALL—The Messiah.

AULD LANG SYNE—Group of Statuary, corner 8th-st. and Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tidball's California.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum;—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It appears from the dispatches published this morning that Gen. Foster did not remain at Goldsboro long after its capture, but returned to Newbern after destroying both the railroad and telegraph, so that they cannot again be used by the rebels. The capture of Goldsboro was effected without much loss. In destroying the railroad Gen. Foster seems to have taken a lesson from the rebels in the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He took up the ties, burned them, and rendered the rails unfit for use. The General is reported to have arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday.

Our dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac contains no news of the army itself. Richmond papers of the 23d have been received there, however, which contain a dispatch from Charleston announcing that a large steamer had run the blockade on the previous day, freighted for the rebel Government with a heavy stock of shoes and blankets, an immense quantity of cloth, and other supplies.

The rebel Gens. Floyd and Humphrey Marshall are reported to have advanced into Eastern Kentucky from Western Virginia through Pound Gap, with a large force. A movement of National troops is said to have taken place from Richmond, Ky., which will probably cause the rebels to again take the back track.

Gen. Blunt's command has been extended to include the Indian Territory and Western Arkansas.

It is reported that Major-Gen. Fremont is to assume command of the Mississippi River expedition, now organizing at Memphis.

The Murfreesboro *Rebel Banner*, of the 17th inst., says that the Confederate Court at Knoxville has issued decrees in four hundred cases, under the sequestration laws, embracing over a million dollars' worth of property. Among the cases are Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard and John Coffee Childs, the Whetmore estate in Bradley County, and Ducktown Copper Mines.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Children's Christmas festival took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Ogilby delivered a brief address to the children, after which the Christmas Carol was sung, at the end of each chorus the bells chiming in as an echo with delicious effect. A large Christmas tree was exhibited in the middle porch, brilliantly lighted, and laden with presents, each Sunday-school scholar received one, and left the church perfectly happy.

The annual Christmas Eve festival by the Sunday schools attached to St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, was celebrated yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Sill. The church was beautifully decorated, and a large number of gifts distributed to the scholars.

Col. Miller, of the Seventh Minnesota Regiment, commander of the post at Mankato on Dec. 17, issued an order which read thus: "The President of the United States having directed the execution of thirty-nine of the Sioux and half-breed prisoners, now in my charge, on Friday, the 26th inst., he having postponed the time from the 19th inst., said execution will be carried into effect in front of the Indian Prison, at this place, on that day at 10 o'clock A. M. The Executive also enjoins that none of the prisoners be allowed to escape, and that they be protected for future disposition by the Government, and the orders will be executed by the military force at my disposal, with the utmost fidelity. The aid of all good citizens is invoked to maintain the law and constitutional authority of the land on that occasion. The State of Minnesota must not, in addition to the terrible wrongs and outrages inflicted upon her by the murderous savages, suffer, if possible, still more fatally in her prosperity and reputation at the hands of a few of our misguided, though deeply injured, fellow citizens."

Shipments up the Green River, Kentucky, have been prohibited by the authorities at Evansville, Indiana.

In accordance with some agreement with Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Bragg has unconditionally released Dr. Charlton, of Davidson County, Tenn., who was arrested and paroled by the Confederates some time since. It has been intimated that the agreement is the result of recent negotiations between these Generals, looking to the protection of peaceable citizens within their respective lines from molestation and arrest, so long as they continue non-combatants.

The Memphis *Bulletin* has this paragraph: "We learn, from a source entitled to credit, that the Secessionists of a portion of Fayette and other counties in this Congressional District, have matured a plan by which they hope to play foul in the approaching election. They have seen President Lincoln's letter, and they are wonderfully in favor of voting in the approaching Congressional election. But they do not wish thus to participate in the spirit evinced by President Lincoln. They say that if Lincoln will let them vote, while they have a representative at Richmond, they are perfectly willing to do so; but they will only participate provided they have an opportunity to do so *without making a record*. They say that, under the laws of Tennessee, no one has a right to make a voter disclose the person for whom he votes, and if they can do this, and not be compelled to take the oath, they will vote!"

There are now less than one thousand men wanting to fill the quota of Massachusetts, and recently recruiting has been more brisk than it was a few weeks ago. It is not probable that there will be a draft to obtain any of the number wanting, unless it be in a few towns in Berkshire, Hampden and Hampshire Counties. In one town which sold its surplus to Boston, and now finds its quota not quite full, the Selectmen refuse to pay back the money to the city, saying they prefer to let the town stand the draft.

The London (C. W.) *Free Press* describes a revolting execution which transpired at Woodstock, on Tuesday, Dec. 16. Thomas Cook, who murdered his wife at Innerkip, in July last, then suffered the penalty of his crime. The drop of the scaffold upon which he was executed, was arranged so as to give a fall of nine feet and four inches, and when the executioner drew the bolt, the unfortunate man fell with such momentum that his head was actually torn from his body.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, which has just been converted into a gunboat, received severe usage on her first trip. She arrived at Fortress Monroe from Boston on the 18th, having encountered a tremendous gale, which carried away both her wheel-houses, and did other serious damage. After outriding the gale, and while going into Hampton Roads, at midnight on Wednesday, she struck on a reef, where she remained till daylight next morning. She will probably have to go up to Norfolk.

Hon. J. W. Noell replies to some strictures *made upon his emancipation project by the St. Louis Democrat*, with the assertion that he introduced it into Congress in good faith, and to test the sincerity of no one. He adds: "The broad assertion is made that no such measure can pass this Congress. I here declare, as my deliberate opinion, from extensive intercourse with members and Senators on the subject, that such a measure will be in good faith passed this Congress. The only opposition to it is from Northern Democrats and Border State Conservatives. The dominant party here will, in my opinion, pass a liberal and just bill, in spite of this opposition."

Brig.-Gen. W. B. Campbell, who was wounded in the battle at Fredericksburgh, has been confounded with the distinguished Unionist of Nashville of the same name. Although the latter holds the same rank in the army, he has no active command, and was in Nashville on the day of the great battle.

The London (C. W.) *Prototype* has the following notice of a recent highly important decision: "On Saturday the Judges delivered judgment in the important case of the Commercial Bank *vs.* The Great Western Railway, to recover about $1,000,000, the amount of the notes held by the bank against the Company. The money claimed had been advanced by the bank on account of the Detroit and Milwaukee Branch of the Great Western. The Great Western Company withstood payment on the ground that the sum had not been asked for by the Company, or advanced on their responsibility, but on that of Messrs. Brydges & Reynolds. The Court would seem to have taken the view that the money was advanced to those gentlemen as agents for the Company, and that, therefore, the Company, as principals, were liable. Judgment was given for the bank to recover the amount claimed. The Judges were unanimous."

The General Term of the Superior Court, in a case brought before them, in which a blind lady had recovered a verdict for $1,000 against the City for a defect in the sidewalk, by reason of which she claimed to have sustained damage, have affirmed the judgment, holding that it is the duty of the Corporation to keep its sidewalks in such repair as that even the blind shall be protected from injury by reason of defects therein.

The Grand Jury announced in the Court of Sessions yesterday that they had concluded all the business before them, and they were discharged for the Term. The much talked of indictment against the Secretary of War, which many anticipated would be found by this Grand Jury, was not forthcoming.

Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention on Wednesday, and prices closed in favor of sellers. Provisions, Hay, Hops and Cotton were in fair demand at steady rates. Groceries were very quiet, as were also Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Whisky, Metals, Spices, Wool, Tobacco, Dry Goods and Naval Stores. Limited freight engagements were reported. There were 522 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Foster's Expedition.—Those who expected and hoped for great things from the Goldsboro expedition of Gen. Foster, with its four successive victories, will be badly disappointed to learn that his army has retired from the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and is now back at Newbern, while he himself was at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday. The entire result of the expedition, and its victorious battles, was that Foster "tore up the railroad, burnt the ties and destroyed the rails and telegraph." This is rather small fruit, certainly, compared with the promise we had yesterday, and compared with the heavy losses we sustained in the four victories. The battles were well fought, and undoubtedly were victories for our arms; but we think that if the object of the movement was merely to cut the telegraph wires, and tear up some rails, that a properly organized secret expedition of a dozen men, or a cavalry raid after the style of Stuart and Hampton, might have accomplished as much, without sacrificing a single life. The dispatch states that the destroyed wires and rails "cannot again be used"—which is quite likely; but it remains to be proved that the rebels cannot put up other wires and put down other rails in a shorter time than was occupied in this expedition. We have no doubt that, if when Gen. Foster got to the line of the railroad, he had run his troops down in the rear of Wilmington, instead of back to Newbern, he could easily have captured that most important city of North Carolina, and the port at which the blockade is often run.

The supplementary dispatch from Gen. Foster yesterday stated that he was confident of his ability to hold Goldsboro until reinforcements reached him; and that the enemy was reported to be advancing upon him in force estimated at 25,000. We anticipated that the rebels would attempt to drive him from Goldsboro; it is too important a point to be given up without a far greater struggle than they have yet made for it; but we had imagined that Gen. Foster also had anticipated this, and that he would not have advanced at all unless his "confidence in his ability" to hold the place was well founded.

There may possibly be an explanation of these things in the theory that this movement was really primarily intended and ordered as a diversion against the rebels while Burnside was moving on their works at Fredericksburgh. It will be remembered that Foster started out from Newbern the same day that Burnside threw the bridges across the Rappahannock, and that his first battle was fought on the same Saturday as the battle of Fredericksburgh. It may be that his movement was even then too late for Burnside; and it may be that Burnside's operation having failed, this one also, in its main object, has fallen through with it. On no other theory can we account for the advance to Goldsboro and the sudden return to Newbern.

The Armies in Winter.

We suppose that this year at least will witness no more military operations. Whatever might be the desire of the country, or the army, or the President, it would be impossible for Gen. Burnside to make any movement in the solitary week that remains of 1862. Gen. Sigel's Grand Division has been moved up north from Falmouth, to act as a check upon any designs of the rebels against Washington, and the other three Grand Divisions which fought the great battle of the 13th, could not now be judiciously led into another such assault upon the enemy's works. Our soldiers will enjoy their rough and tough Christmas dinner to-day, and their New Years' Festival on Thursday next, on the north bank of the Rappahannock—our Generals in the meantime keeping a sharp eye upon the enemy, lest he attempts to take some advantage of the expected repose and enjoyments of the holidays.

But we suppose the rebels have no designs this Winter beyond the simple and direct work of defending Richmond on the line which it has pleased Gen. Burnside to choose as his line of advance. The rapidity with which *they have moved troops southward to repel* the advance of Gen. Foster, shows that they are determined not to permit any movement in their rear as long as it is in their power to prevent it. They have succeeded in that object at present, and their subsequent maneuverings will probably be shaped and guided entirely by ours. No route to Washington is now open to Stonewall Jackson—either our own forces or the forces of nature blocking up his pathway in every direction. The Confederate army doubtless expects to enjoy precisely such a Winter at Fredericksburgh as they enjoyed, or suffered, last Winter at Manassas.

It is strongly urged in the West that the Army of the Potomac, having so frequently been baulked in its efforts against Richmond, also remain simply on the defensive this Winter, and that Government direct its energies and its forces to operations in Tennessee and on the Mississippi River. This would be no part of the "anaconda" strategy, which is so praised and ridiculed by its friends and foes, but might be so conducted as to bear almost as directly upon the sources and centres of rebel strength as the movement straight upon Richmond. An advance of Rosecrans' army upon Chattanooga and Knoxville, which has been so long expected and so tediously delayed, and an advance of Grant's army to Vicksburgh, would solve two very serious problems of the war, and, it may almost be said, would bring the rebellion to an end in the States of the southwest.

But we do not see how the stoppage of military operations in the East, would aid in carrying out such a scheme. On the contrary, it would give the rebel Government a most excellent opportunity to throw forward men over the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad to the menaced points in Tennessee; and this they would do—bringing them backward and forward as the case might require—with a facility far greater than it would be possible for us to transport troops, considering the long and roundabout route we would necessarily traverse. The Western troops in the Army of the Potomac, of which some persons in the West are calling for the transfer, could not reach any point in the West where they would be of service under a month—during which time the rebels, seeing our Virginia army depleted, and necessarily only on the defensive, could throw force enough into Tennessee to capture the capital of the State itself.

We do not think there is any need to stop operations in the East that they may be carried on in the West. Our armies, in either section, if concentrated and properly led, are strong enough to do each its respective work. Gen. Rosecrans, we hear, is only awaiting the development of an operation of our armies near the line of Northern Mississippi to push forward into East Tennessee; and such a cautious commander would certainly not move unless he felt quite able to cope with the enemy's forces.

We have no idea, either, that Burnside has given up the plan of further Winter work. Fredericksburgh, though it cost much, proved nothing. It does not imply a change of base, or a change of route, or a lengthy stoppage to operations. It did not involve essential damage to our army, nor its demoralization, nor its dispiritment. And we should not wonder if, before the Winter is over, it had not only, under its able leader, begun work again, but finished its work.

Liabilities of City Governments—A Case in Brooklyn.—A matter came up in the City Court of Brooklyn last week, to which we think the attention of people of that city should be called. It appears that a man sued the city, to recover damages occasioned to him by falling into a hole in the street, which had been opened to receive sewer pipes, and left in a dark night without any light up or any safeguard around it. The counsel for the city, when the case was opened to the jury, called the attention of the Court to the 39th section of the new city charter, passed by the last Legislature, and which, as he claimed, relieved the city from all claims for such injuries. The section provides that the city "shall not be liable for any nonfeasance or misfeasance" of "any officer of the city" of duty imposed upon him by the act in question, but "the remedy of the party aggrieved for any such nonfeasance or misfeasance" shall be by *mandamus* or other action against the officer.

Judge Reynolds, after a brief argument, dismissed the complaint, in order that the question might have the benefit of a full argument and more deliberate consideration before wasting time with trying the questions of fact.

It will be seen that if the Courts shall sustain the view thus taken of the effect of this statute, and if the statute itself shall be held to be constitutional, Brooklyn will stand in a unique position among the cities of the country. Others are liable in damages for the neglects or wrongs of their officers. Suits against them are frequent, and damages recovered form no inconsiderable item in municipal expenses. It will be otherwise in Brooklyn, and parties who suffer from negligence of officials will have to look to their personal responsibility instead of that of the city.

One effect of this will be likely to be that the possession of property, out of which such claims can be enforced, will make a man less likely to accept such a position, and a man without anything will have a decided advantage over one who has property, in taking any office for the city. But, on the other hand, it would seem as if the citizens would be led to take more heed to secure careful and responsible officers, because no one knows when he may, by some neglect, suffer great damage, for which he would otherwise have no remedy except against an irresponsible party.

The principle is an entirely different one from that on which municipal governments have been hitherto organized. It remains to be seen whether it will be sustained by the Courts, or whether, if sustained, its working *shall be found to be such as to commend it to the judgment and secure the safety of the* people.

Another Job.

We are threatened with two 7,000-ton ships, iron-clad in a manner which the whole practice of Europe and America has proved defective, at four million two hundred thousand dollars a-piece. If that is not bad enough, we may add that the designs of hull and machinery were made by the Bureaux of Construction and Steam-engineering. We understand that the Department has actually received proposals for the construction of these vessels.

While the most enlightened professional opinion and the best practice, everywhere, favored the *concentration* of armor, so that it may be made thick enough to be really protective at *vital points*, these forty-two-hundred-thousand-dollar ships are to have a thin skin of armor all over—armor thick enough, undoubtedly, to employ all their buoyancy, but thin enough to let in the projectile of any first-class navy gun, and a beam of daylight and splinters as big as a barrel.

While the best talent of the profession in England, *backed* by the unlimited means of the Government, has in vain strained every resource to dispense with wooden backing behind armor plates—while the Admiralty have discussed, and, we believe, have concluded upon the necessity of changing the nine-inch backing of several large ships already half constructed, to eighteen-inch backing—while Fairbairn, the eminent engineer, who insisted on dispensing with wood in all forms, and furnished a very thoroughly made and costly target without it, has now acknowledged the absolute necessity of using it behind armor plates—while Dahlgren, right before the eyes of the Department, has sent his eleven-inch shot through the very plates proposed for these wonderful vessels—while, in short, the importance of elastic material in rear of the armor, to deaden the blow on the structure behind, and to prevent the skin and ribs of the vessel from being smashed in bodily, is patent to the merest schoolboy in iron-clad ship-building, the bureaux of construction, and steam engineering at Washington have actually received proposals for staking, not only a sum that would build a small navy of *Monitors*, but the issue of perhaps a decisive battle, and the credit of the service, on four and a half-inch plates, *without any backing at all*. Four and a half-inch plates, however well backed, would appear to be sufficiently unsafe. Whitworth sent a *shell* through them, and exploded it beyond them, the first time he tried; and the experimental ordnance, of to-day, will be the service ordnance of every European iron-clad, long before these remarkable vessels can possibly be completed.

Again—what person connected with the Bureau either of Construction or Engineering has the knowledge or experience necessary to elaborate the plans of an *iron* vessel of this magnitude? In England, when an iron navy was wanted, the preparation of the designs was given, with obvious propriety, to the *iron* shipbuilders, and not to the wooden men. The talents of their Scott Russells were employed by their Government; the assistance of our Scott Russells is declined by ours.

And if the hulls of these mighty ships are to be so formidable, what are the chances for their machinery? It will develop great speed, no doubt, but at what sacrifice? Its designer has, by causing naval machinery to be constructed solely from his own plans, not only filled the ships of the Government with the most complicated, costly and inefficient marine engines extant, but has neutralized the entire engineering ability of the country, which might otherwise have been employed for the benefit of the service. He has constructed the whole fleet of gunboats with engines and boilers above water, and in shot range, when there was plenty of room for them below water and out of danger. He has contradicted the steam-engineering practice of the whole world since steam-engineering began, on the basis of a few inadequate experiments, by denying the advantages of expanding steam by means of cut-offs, which are actually realized in practice. And at last he has designed the machinery of these ships. They are, indeed, costly; but, as they say in England, and as it may turn out here, in some sense, it is only a question of pounds, shillings and pence.

So far, three bids have been received for the construction of these vessels, and it is a strange coincidence that two of them—one from Pennsylvania and the other from New-York—are of precisely the same amount, viz.: $4,200,000, which, taking the present price of materials and labor into account, is only a million and a quarter more than such vessels can be built for, including the common profit; and only two millions more than the price of the English *Agincourt, Northumberland*, and *Minotaur*, which, having only a little less tonnage, are the finest iron ships ever designed, as to the distribution and quality of material, the excellence of workmanship, and the amount of armor. The extra cost of our 7,000 ton vessels, then, above a fair price, is sufficient to build two iron-clads of the *Dictator* class—enlarged and improved *Monitors*, which have already attracted great attention in England, on account of their 10½ inches of side armor, *backed by fifty inches of oak*.

On the whole, this operation throws the defective vessels of the Banks expedition, and all the little idiosyncracies of Government agents in that range of magnitude, entirely into the shade. We think the people have had enough of it already, and we hope Congress will put the whole matter out of sight and hearing as quickly as possible.

The Rise in the Price of Paper.

We publish in another column a communication from a member of the "Paper-Makers' Association," intended to enlighten the public as to the reasons for the recent very rapid increase in the price of paper, and especially to correct the impression that it has been caused in any degree by a combination among the paper-makers themselves. The writer attributes *the increase to the scarcity of rags*—to the efforts of paper-makers to lay in a supply for the future, which caused an increased demand—to the alarm of consumers of paper, which led them to pay large prices, and to sundry other reasons of a kindred character. Unquestionably, all these causes had a good deal to do with it. They certainly laid the foundation for the movement. The main question relates to the action of the paper-makers themselves, to the extent to which they availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the scarcity of rags to create the very state of things which they now attribute to other causes.

The writer claims for paper-makers the right to combine in regard to prices. "Even if there had been an agreement in reference to prices, it would have given no just ground of complaint." We think otherwise. Paper is an article sold in open market, its price varying according to the laws of supply and demand; and any attempt to interfere with the natural operation of those laws, to keep prices up when otherwise they would go down, is a fraud upon the great mass of consumers—just as much a fraud as would be a similar combination, for similar purposes, among the sellers of bread or flour, or any other article of universal use. The example of the newspaper Press, which our correspondent cites, is not in point. Newspapers are sold at a fixed price—never varying, whatever may be the natural fluctuations in the price of paper, of ink, of labor, or the other materials used in their manufacture. Their price remains the same, and it is only to meet the crushing effect of such combinations as that of the paper-makers, and the other extraordinary emergencies of the present crisis, that the newspapers have now departed from this general rule.

Our correspondent makes a very cautious and guarded attempt, however, to deny that any combination exists among the paper-makers to control the price of paper. His denials, however, are very feeble. The fact is notorious. Indeed he admits that the manufacturers of *writing* paper "agreed to an advance in prices *several months since*,"—long before the scarcity of rags had begun to be felt. In their first meeting at Springfield, they combined not to sell paper for less than 17 cents per pound,—and at their subsequent meeting in this City they fixed the price at 25. It was their example undoubtedly that led to the formation of the Paper-Makers' Association, and to the effort to control the prices of *all kinds* of paper. The same men are members of both combinations—and although they only "recommended" an increase in the price of printing paper, it was well understood, as it has since proved, that this recommendation had all the force of an obligation.

The fact is, that neither rags nor paper had advanced in price to any considerable extent until after the combination of the paper-makers:—and some of the members of this Association had them and still have a very large supply of rags on hand, which they bought at low prices. They *hold* them for the purpose of keeping up the prices of rags and paper;—and then they attribute both to the scarcity of raw material.

We do not suppose that this combination among the paper-makers is the *sole* cause of the enormous price of paper. Unless there had been a scarcity of the raw material and an inflation of the currency, they could not have forced prices to their present point. But without their aid that point could not have been reached. They have, in our judgment, contributed largely to the increase in prices, and unless the whole reading community is content to be entirely at their mercy, some means must be found of enlarging the market from which supplies can be obtained.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

A Cargo of Slaves Run Ashore on the Cuban Coast, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havana, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

M. Budin and suite passed through Santiago de Cuba on the 7th inst., in the French steamer *Tampico*. He has been Collector of Imposts at the Capitol of Savoy and goes on a mission from Napoleon III. to Mexico.

On the 9th, arrived at Santiago de Cuba, the English steamer *Mia*, from Martinique, with 111 French sailors, for Vera Cruz.

The Spanish steamer *Nec Daqui* has, it is reported, run ashore a cargo of negroes near Cienfuegos—1,150 are said to have been landed. The Government sent an officer down immediately. Tuluoza and Foca, who have been known for a long time to be connected with the Slave-trade, went to call on the Captain-General, but were refused admittance. This leads us to suppose that the expedition belonged to them.

We have to-day a norther, quite a gale, which will prove prejudicial to the English ship *Colorado*, 1,200 tons, which came in from Liverpool this morning with a full cargo of coal to the Gas Company, and which got ashore on Cape China. She is on a rocky bed with a slight layer of mud on it, and some fears are entertained for her.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. Sigel underwent a searching cross-examination at the hands of Gen. McDowell, in which several discrepancies were shown between Gen. Sigel's official report to Gen. Pope and his evidence before this Court. Gen. Sigel explained these discrepancies by stating that his evidence was given from memory, and he might have been mistaken in some portions of his report. It will be recollected that Gen. Sigel has severely censured Gen. McDowell for alleged neglect to defend Thoroughfare Gap from the approach of Longstreet to join Jackson. It came out in evidence to-day that Gen. McDowell issued an order, which was sent to Gen. Sigel, and which Gen. Sigel admits made ample provisions for the defense of Thoroughfare Gap. Gen. Sigel did not remember the last part of the order referring to the disposition of other troops than his own, but was obliged to admit that it was his duty to have made himself acquainted with the whole order. It appears that McDowell defended the Gap with twice the force Sigel estimated should be put there, and Sigel did not know it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gov. Pierpont *has written the President a letter* in regard to the admission of West Virginia as a State, in which he says that the refusal of the President to sign the bill will be a fatal blow to the loyalists of the State, and tantamount to their delivery to the tender mercies of the Richmond regency.

LOYAL INDIAN BRIGADE.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Indian Bureau to raise two additional Indian regiments, for service as a "Home Guard," in Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory. These regiments, when organized, will be incorporated with the three loyal Indian regiments already in the field, and the whole force consolidated into a brigade, which will probably be commanded by Judge Burns, who at present is Colonel of a Kansas regiment. The command will be further augmented by the addition of two regiments of white troops. With this force, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs thinks the Indian Territory may be cleared of armed rebels, and the supremacy of the Government again restored among the Indian tribes in that region of country. The Indian regiments will all be officered by white field officers; Captains of companies will also be white men, the subordinate company officers to be chosen from among the Chiefs.

AMPUTATIONS ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

A large number of amputations were performed by the medical corps at Falmouth after the battle of Fredericksburgh. In all cases, where possible, these amputations were superintended either by the Surgeon-General in person, or by some one whom he could trust. The butchery practiced by some of the volunteer surgeons on the battle-field at Antietam will not be repeated again, if it lies in the power of Gen. Hammond to prevent it. Thigh-bone amputations, (which some medical butchers take especial delight in practicing, and which all surgical experiments have demonstrated to be impossible, if saving the life of the patient is the object to be attained,) by a recent order of the Surgeon-General, are positively forbidden.

A GOOD HAUL.

Several soldiers belonging to a New-Jersey regiment, on the recent advance of our army across the Rappahannock into Fredericksburgh, captured from the vaults of the Fredericksburgh Bank over $[illegible] in ten and twenty-dollar gold pieces, and a large quantity of bank notes. For some days past the "shiners" have been circulating pretty freely among the soldiers and their quondam friends, the sutlers, located in the neighborhood of Falmouth.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

A letter just received here from an officer on board the *San Jacinto*, states that when the pirate *Alabama* left the port of Martinique, the Commander of the *San Jacinto* permitted the *Alabama* to escape, in a most cowardly manner. It is understood that the conduct of the officer is to be the subject of inquiry.

INDEMNITY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has reported back the bill which, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, appropriates $[illegible] in coin as full compensation to the owners of the Norwegian bark *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, for damages to said bark for reason of being prevented from leaving the port of Charleston by the blockading squadron, she having entered innocently there during a brief interval, in which the blockading force was absent.

THE "CONTRABANDS."

Arrangements are being made whereby the large number of contraband women and children who have sought a refuge in this city will be properly cared for. It is proposed by the military authorities to appeal to the various benevolent associations in the Northern States to assist in procuring homes and employment for them, the Government to bear the expenses of their transportation to the various points to which they may be sent. An officer will probably visit the principal Northern cities, to lay the matter before the different benevolent societies, in order to ascertain the number for which each society may be able and willing to provide employment. All of the able-bodied male "contrabands" are employed by the Government at remunerative wages, and at present the demand for this kind of labor far exceeds the supply of laborers.

THE CURRENCY.

The following has been submitted to the Ways and Means Committee by leading financial men in New-York:

An Act to Reduce the Price of Coin and to Establish a uniform Currency and equal taxation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States notes issued, and to be issued, under an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, duties on imports, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and of all claims and demands against the United States, anything in the above-mentioned act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Undoubtedly there is a strong party both in Congress and the Committee which favors the policy of a uniform currency, good for all purposes.

NEW-JERSEY JUDGESHIP.

"Pet" Halstead is said to be urging the claims of his father for the Judgeship now vacant in New-Jersey.

MEDALS FOR THE ARMY.

In accordance with a law of last session, two hundred medals are being prepared, to be presented to such privates in the army as may distinguish themselves in the field. They should be hurried up.

RETURN OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln, who has been absent from the city on a visit, returned here early this week.

WEDDING IMPENDING.

It is a well-founded belief here that Secretary Chase will soon lead to the hymeneal altar the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

About 200 disabled soldiers were yesterday discharged from the hospitals here by the Medical Inspectors, who pay regular visits to the hospitals for that purpose.

REBEL CAPTAINS CAPTURED.

Capt. Lawson, of the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, was captured on Tuesday by our gunboats on the

... Potomac. He was taken while trying to ... and was taken back to the Old Capitol Prison.

CHRISTMAS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

Mrs. Secretary Smith, as the result of her benevolent labors, distributed among the different hospitals, on Tuesday, 3,600 pounds of poultry, besides large quantities of other delicacies suitable to the sick, for a Christmas dinner, for which arrangements have been made in all of the hospitals here.

THE INDIANS.

Senator Wilkinson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, has reported an important joint resolution:

Whereas, The Sioux or Dakotah nation of Indians have, by their murderous attacks for years upon the citizens of the United States, forfeited all claims to the right of occupancy of the extensive region heretofore left in their possession, and to annuities due or to become due under existing treaties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States declare all lands, rights of occupancy and annuities heretofore accorded to said Indians, forfeited to the United States, and that the President be authorized to select, far from the settlements of the whites, such tract or tracts of land as may be required for agricultural purposes, and to remove said Indians thereto, and to cause such measures to be taken as will enable said Indians to live as agriculturists.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Guillermo Rusa(?), of San Francisco, as Consul of the Republic of Guatemala, for the State of California.

APPOINTMENT.

Capt. James A. Farish(?), of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highland Guard, has just been appointed by the Secretary of War, Paymaster in the United States Army. Capt. Farish was with his regiment at the first battle of Bull Run, was taken prisoner, and, along with Gen. Corcoran and others, confined in Richmond for over twelve months, until an interchange of prisoners took place.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. A. H. Ames, Lyons, Iowa.
Dr. O. E. Howell, Aurora, Ill.
Dr. F. S. C. Grayston, Huntington, Ind.
Dr. Stephen D. Ayres, Marion, Ind.
Dr. Townsend Ryan, Anderson, Ind.

SICK SENT OFF.

About five hundred convalescent soldiers, from the hospitals here, were sent to Northern hospitals to-day per railroad. About the same number will be sent to the same destination to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

THE FINANCIAL PROJECT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase has sent to Representative Stevens his financial project, recommending a loan of nine hundred millions of dollars, at rates of interest not exceeding those now authorized by law. The Secretary does not suggest any augmentation of Treasury notes. The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet considered the subject.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that slaughtered hogs, weighing more than 150 pounds each, shall be estimated by the Assessors as exceeding six months old.

A TEAMSTER TO BE HUNG.

The President has approved of the sentence of the Court-martial held at Norfolk, for the hanging of Frederick Sipe(?), a teamster, who murdered a colored man at Camp Hamilton.

The Rise in the Price of Paper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent rapid advance in the price of paper has elicited much comment, and some of the daily papers in this City have attributed this advance to a combination among the manufacturers and dealers in paper in connection with the "Paper Maker's Association." An article in your columns a few days since shows that you have fallen into this error. A brief explanation of the causes of the present high prices of paper may interest your readers and correct much misapprehension upon this subject. For some time before the war began the paper market was depressed, mainly from over-production, and for many months afterward the tendency was to still lower prices. This state of things was less disastrous to the paper makers in consequence of the low price of stock. The revival of business and the increased demand for paper for Government purposes, gave prices an upward tendency, and created a greater demand for rags and other stock used by paper makers. There are few branches of manufacturing where the raw material forms so large a per centage of the whole cost as in the manufacture of paper, especially of the quality used by the newspaper press. The ordinary annual production of paper in the United States for several years, is estimated at not less than 100,000 tons. To produce this quantity of paper would require more than 150,000 tons of stock, so great is the waste in manufacturing. This stock comes mainly from the following sources: 1st. Domestic rags saved by careful housewives. From this source paper makers obtain at least 65 per cent of the whole quantity used. These rags are chiefly of cotton fabrics. 2d. Foreign rags, both linen and cotton; from this source is obtained from 10 to 12½ per cent. 3d. Rope and bagging used in baling cotton, and the refuse of raw cotton from the cotton mills; this is estimated at about 10 per cent. The balance is made up mostly from old canvas and straw. This statement shows that domestic rags, with rope, bagging and cotton-waste, furnish about seventy-five per cent. of all the stock used in the manufacture of paper. Non-intercourse with the Cotton States has cut off the entire supply of rope, bagging and cotton-waste. The high price of cotton has greatly abridged the consumption of cotton goods. Old garments have been patched and worn which have heretofore gone into the rag-bag, and it must be borne in mind, that one million of men now in public service wear no cotton. Consequently, a large percentage has been cut off from this source. A new and unlooked-for competition has sprung up for the better quality of cotton rags from the manufacturers of cotton goods and batting. Paper makers soon found that rags were becoming scarce, and they naturally began to look ahead, fearing that they might be unable to get stock for their mills. The demand being greater than the supply, prices advanced, and, as a consequence, the increased cost of paper raised the price. This alarmed the large *consumers* of paper, and they thought it necessary to look ahead. Thus, a combination of *circumstances created great activity* in the rag and paper market, and stock went up from 100 to 200 per cent. Foreign rags have advanced at least 100 per cent. Not less than 25 per cent. of the advance in the price of paper can be attributed to the depreciation of the currency and the Government Excise tax. The alarm of paper makers and paper consumers has doubtless been instrumental in causing a more rapid rise than would have otherwise taken place. The rag collectors and smaller dealers throughout the country refuse to sell, holding for higher prices. Some of the journals in this City which complain of the "combination of paper makers," to protect themselves against higher prices, have, by their own purchases, given an upward impulse to the market which they little dreamed of. The paper makers deprecate this state of things as much as the consumers. No branch of business is benefited by such violent fluctuations, and many of the men who are charged with combining to create a paper panic have large contracts to supply at former prices, while they have to pay the present high rates for stock, and consequently are suffering large losses. Paper makers have been and are now, free to buy stock and sell paper at just such prices as they choose without the control of the Paper Maker's Association or any combination of paper makers or paper dealers connected therewith. The only resolution passed at the meeting of the "Paper Maker's Association," relating to prices, was not obligatory, but simply a recommendation in regard to two or three qualities. These prices were based upon the value of stock at that time, but the market soon advanced 50 per cent. above the rates named. But even if there had been an agreement in reference to prices, it would have given no just ground for complaint. Nothing is more common than such agreements. The proprietors of the newspaper Press have had conferences upon kindred topics, which afford a high precedent. Many of the writing-paper manufacturers, some months since, in view of the excise tax and the advance in stock, agreed to an advance in prices, and no one thought of criticising their action. Those engaged in the trade are just as much in the dark as the paper consumers in regard to the future of supplies and prices.

A MEMBER
Of the Paper-Makers' Association.

Murder at Lynn, Mass.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Nathan Breed, Jr., proprietor of a respectable grocery store in Lynn, Mass., was murdered last night by a young man named Horace Davis. The murder was perpetrated in the store with a hatchet, while Mr. Breed was engaged in putting up some article which Davis had called for. Davis has been arrested.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

A Raid of the Rebels into Holly Springs.

The Small National Force There Overwhelmed.

Grand Junction and Memphis Threatened.

Cairo, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Paroled prisoners taken at Holly Springs, arrived here, furnish the following facts:

On Thursday telegrams were received at Holly Springs from Jackson, saying the place was menaced by rebels, and asking for reinforcements. Friday morning all the troops, but about 800, were sent to Jackson. The same night, the commander at Holly Springs being apprised of rebels approaching that place, pickets were stationed three miles out on all the roads, but the rebels seem to have come in between the roads, as the pickets made no alarm. The first heard of the enemy, they were in town, firing at our sleeping men. Some resistance was made, but of course feeble. In a short time the Federals were overpowered, and compelled to surrender. The attack was made at daybreak. Two hundred Federals were reported killed and wounded, and 150 captured, who were afterward paroled. The balance escaped.

It is reported in Memphis that the Rebels have gone toward Grand Junction with the intention of tearing up the road, but nothing is known positively. At Holley Springs they burned large quantities of cotton, over two hundred wagons, a depot full of commissary stores, ammunition, &c., valued at $500,000. The number of rebels is estimated at 5,000, and are under Van Dorn.

A small rebel force made a raid on the suburbs of Memphis, Sunday night, pillaged several stores, carried off 100 cattle and 150 mules. Excitement in Memphis exists in consequence of a meeting called on Monday night to consider the best means of defence.

Gen. Thomas has reached Helena, preparing to move down the river.

It is reported here to-night that Jeff. Thompson is moving on New-Madrid with 5,000 men, from Pocahontas, Ark., and that he was within forty miles of that place on Monday.

To rebel force operating in Northwestern Tennessee burned Union City and the bridge over the Obion last night. Every effort is being made to meet them.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Revolution in Japan—The Tycoon Stripped of his Power—Russian Troops to Aid the Chinese in Putting Down the Rebellion.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The British steamer *Scotland*, from Hong Kong on the 30th of October, Shanghai on the 8th of November, and Kanagawa on the 22d of November, has arrived at this port.

The *Scotland* is the pioneer of a new British line of steamers, which are to make a monthly trip between San Francisco, Japan and China. The charge for freight is $12 a ton, and for passengers $250 each.

The *Scotland* brings 700 tons of freight from China and 800 tons from Japan, principally teas.

The *Scotland* left 25 steamers and 175 sailing vessels in port at Shanghai.

It was rumored at Shanghai that a large body of Russian troops was coming from the Amoor to aid the Chinese Government in recapturing Ningpo and putting down the rebellion.

The Japan *Herald* of the 22d November, says that the revolution in Japan is complete.

The Tycoon had been stripped of nearly all his special privileges.

There was considerable inquiry, by the Japanese for steamships to establish a line between Oracova(?) and Yokohama.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—For a holiday entertainment at the Winter Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams give a revival of "The Lakes of Killarney," an Irish drama, which has been so constructed as to admit of its being put upon the stage in a framework of very beautiful scenery. The piece combines an interesting plot, of a domestic nature, (wherein several young persons do the usual amount of love-making,) with episodes of fairy intervention. Whenever the fairies appear, they are always surrounded by the most brilliant pictorial accessories; and themselves—in the persons of a large and well-appointed *corps de ballet*—present a series of specially attractive groupings. The dancing, indispensable to the existence of theatrical fairies, is led by Mr. G. F. Browne, a neat and graceful performer. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, of course, play in the leading earthly parts, and the subordinate characters are capably supported by the regular company. "The Lakes of Killarney," as a spectacle, will afford unlimited delight to the young folks, and it possesses enough dramatic merit to amuse the play-goers of experience.

Wallack's Theatre.—The charming comic drama of "The Invisible Husband"—adapted by Mr. Bourcicault(?) from Scribe's "Giralda"—was reproduced at Wallack's New Theatre on Tuesday evening. Mr. Lester Wallack appears in the same part that he played so inimitably at the old theatre, and the balance of the distribution is nearly as good as it was when the piece was previously given. Mr. George Holland makes *Gil*, the miller, more broadly, if not quite so delicately funny, than Mr. Walcot did; no one could be more interestingly natural than Miss Gannon as *Giralda*, and Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. C. Fisher and Miss Morant are each admirable in their several characters. The drama itself is one of the most ingeniously constructed and irresistibly amusing of its kind, and will pleasantly alternate with the other attractive pieces of Mr. Wallack's "revival" repertory.

Irving Hall.—Handel's superb Oratorio of the "Messiah," will receive its annual performance to-night at the hands of the New-York Harmonic Society. The solo parts are intrusted to competent artists; a fine orchestra has been procured, and Mr. G. W. Morgan will conduct.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 12 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $20 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.

JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

Holiday Presents of AFFECTION AND CHARITY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Boswell & Warner's Colorific Will color the hair the most natural, durable and beautiful of any extant, and without any trouble, wash, or other preparation. Factory, No. 124 Grand-st., Brooklyn. Depot, No. 62 John-st. Sold by Druggists and Hairdressers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

ALL THE WORLD CAN NOW SKATE! Without Learning.
DUTTON'S SHELL GROOVE SKATES! (Patented Aug. 19, 1862.)
Everybody can at once Skate upon these NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL SKATES, WITHOUT FATIGUE, WITHOUT LEARNING, WITHOUT DANGER. UNLIKE ALL OTHER SKATES! Perfectly AVOIDING ALL STRAINING of the FEET AND ANKLES. THEY ARE NATURAL SELF-SKATERS. The only LADIES' SKATE Entirely approved of by the MEDICAL FACULTY. New Strap Fastening, without Buckles. THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" OF ALL SKATES. THE SHELL GROOVE SKATE AT ONCE places the ART OF SKATING within the reach of EVERY PERSON, THE MOST DELICATE, LADIES AND CHILDREN can readily use the SHELL GROOVE AT ONCE, and SKATE UPON THE FIRST TRIAL, WITHOUT DANGER AND WITHOUT FATIGUE.
For sale at TIFFANY'S, WALTON BROTHERS, and Skate Dealers. Manufactory, Utica, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes, HOSIERY AND GLOVES. NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

We should not suffer from a Cough. Which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL Will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

Heavy Knit All Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Climatic Adjuvant. The world's remedy for CONSUMPTION And inflammation of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents. No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

As a Holiday Present, Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

Chalmers—Smith.—In Charlton, Saratoga County, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Mr. Betts, William Chalmers, of West Galway, to Maria, daughter of Archibald Smith, of Charlton.

Gamble—Wood.—In Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. R. N. Merritt, Capt. T. T. Gamble, U. S. V. C., and Ella, daughter of Hon. Wm. N. Wood.

Landon—Parisen.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John C. Middleton, of Holy Trinity, George W. Landon to Emily M. Parisen, all of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

Lent—Stevenson.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, by Rev. G. Alex. Peltz, D. D., at the Pilgrim's Baptist Church, Dr. Nathaniel W. Lent to Mary Adelia Stevenson, daughter of the late James E. Betts, Esq., of this City.

Merwin—Byers.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the Church of the Memorial, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, George P. Merwin, of Milford, Conn., to Miss Anna E., second daughter of Samuel H. Byers, of this City. No cards.

Maynard—White.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, Edwin Maynard, of Northampton, Mass., to Cornelia, youngest daughter of the late George F. White, of this City.

Pond—Shipman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., B. F. Pond to Hattie D. Shipman.

Provost—Haviland.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Allyman(?), Dr. D. B. Provost, of Sing Sing, to Miss Sarah O., daughter of Luke Haviland, Esq., of this City.

Stanley—Arnold.—On Monday, Dec. 22, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Albert U. Stanley to Virginia A., daughter of Lemuel Arnold, Esq., both of this City.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy.

Vernon(?)—Rhodes.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. B. Smith, Charles W. Vernon to Annabella W. Rhodes, only daughter of Josiah Rhodes, all of this City. No cards.

Vrooh(?)—Riddle.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., Guysbert Bogert Vrooh to Kate B., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Westerfield—Radford.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Washington-square M. E. Church, James W. Westerfield to Carrie, eldest daughter of Lewis Radford, all of this City.

DIED.

Baldwin.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, of chronic bronchitis, Mrs. Alicia W. Baldwin, wife of James M. Baldwin, Esq., and daughter of Isabella and Joseph Mount, deceased, and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philo T. Ruggles.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Astor-place Hotel, No. 733 Broadway, New-York. The remains will be taken for interment, to Orange, N. J.

Brown.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, George Franklin Brown, son of George and Eliza Brown, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 153 Henry-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Clark.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, James Guyon Clark, Jr., son of Dr. James G. and Maria T. Clark, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cherbuliez.—In New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, of congestion of the lungs, Emile, youngest child of David and Isabella Cherbuliez, aged 15 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Pelham, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M.

Emerson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, Edward B. Emerson, son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Emerson, and son-in-law of the late Hon. Henry Shaw, aged 40 years.

Funeral at the house corner of 38th-st. and Park-av., on Friday next, at 3 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

Goodrich.—In Utica, on Friday, Dec. 19, Margaret, wife of Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, and daughter of the late Wm. G. Tracy, of Whitesboro, aged 50 years.

Johnson.—In Newark, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, suddenly, Herman G. Johnson, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 169 Mulberry-st.

Nostrand.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, Clarence E., son of John and Catherine Ann Nostrand, of Flushing, L. I., aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place this day, Dec. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

Nicholson.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, Willie, only son of John and Meriam Nicholson, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 218 Greenwich-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

Tiemann.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, Anthony Tiemann, father of Ex-Mayor Tiemann, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., without further notice.

Winans.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, Frank Kent, son of Henry M. and Sabetha Winans, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 40 West 34th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 600.—Dec. 24, 1862.
19, 70, 54, 53, 51, 34, 57, 60, 55, 28, 39, 65.

Kentucky, Class 616—Dec. 24, 1862.
9, 21, 55, 36, 60, 56, 34, 49, 16, 22, 13, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S Advertisement on eighth page.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.
Which look as well as the real Diamonds, in Ear-Rings, Pins and Finger-Rings, just received and for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.

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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

PERFUMED CAMPHOR ICE, WITH GLYCERINE, is the BEST REMEDY for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, Fever Sores, Sunburn, etc. Prepared and sold by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, No. 417 Broadway, Corner Canal-st. Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, &c.—Certain and immediate cure.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, N. Y.

"THEIR NAME IS LEGION" MAY BE applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has created a potent influence in attaining this end.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $60 upward. FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward. WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set. We have the largest and FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers. ALSO, An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c. "SPECIAL NOTICE." We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.: GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces....$6 50 per set. COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 5 00 per set. WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces....2 25 per set. Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

YOU WOULD BE ASTONISHED!! AT WHAT, PRAY? To learn at what moderate prices Mr. HART sells his PLATED GOODS. Indeed they are BROADWAY GOODS AT BURLING-SLIP PRICES. And it pays to go a little out of the way to trade with him. The above remarks were recently overheard; made by two of our well-known citizens. The public can test the matter by calling on LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS. See the new style Wedding Envelopes. See the matchless variety of Note Paper. See the new patterns of Note Paper. See the Auto-photograph Album. See the $4 Album reduced to $3. See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.) 588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

SLEEVEBUTTONS & STUDS, NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS One, Two and Three Dollars a set, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

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FROST-BITTEN FEET. Chilblains, frost-bitten and cold feet, the Galvano-electro Metalic Insoles are a perfect cure and preventive. Price $1. Sent per mail, $1 25. METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway. Send for circular.

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J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by R. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

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CARLETON, Publisher, New-York, Corner Broadway and Lispenard-st. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co.

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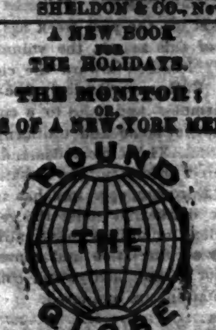

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WHO DID IT.
We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:
Jerusalem, Sept. 8, 1861.
Dear Friend— * * * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when Smith said, "No danger: civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters." * * * * * L. A. R.
We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.
It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Snake-root, Anise, Dandelion, Burdock, Chamomile Flowers, etc., etc.
Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."
The following is from the famous hotel proprietors at Washington:
Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.
Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.—Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.
Respectfully yours, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors Willard's Hotel.
"The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a long-standing and terrible Dyspepsia." Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.
Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. Under no circumstances will the pure standard of the materials used be departed from.
These Bitters are sold by all the principal druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the fac-simile of the proprietor's signature, on a steel plate label. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IS PECULIARLY the season for the children of the rich and the happy to remember those of the poor and outcast. As the family circles gather from far and near around the cheerful firesides for the pleasant festival, they will naturally think of the children who have no fire-side and no home, or who, without shoes and warm clothing, are exposed to the frost and storms of winter. The memory of One, who was, *beyond all others, the Friend of little children*, will remind them then of those who have no earthly father or friend.

The Children's Aid Society are especially the guardians of the poor children. In view of the disappointment of the News Boys in their usual Thanksgiving festival, they propose to make Christmas day a truly happy day to them, as well as to the large numbers of poor children under their charge. They purpose (if the generosity of the public furnish the means,) to give bountiful meals on that day to the News Boys, at the News Boys' Lodging House, to the poor girls at the Girls' Lodging House, and to put clothes and shoes on the most destitute. Their desire, also, to clothe and feed as many of the 1200 children in their industrial schools as are made provided for. The best of all gifts, however, to an orphan and homeless child, is the *gift of a home*, and they accordingly appeal confidently to the public for the means to send off, as soon after the holidays as may be, a large party of these poor children to homes in the West. The average expense for each child, including all the expenses of visitors, agents, &c., is $11 40. That is, fifty dollars will give homes to four poor houseless little ones.

What child especially, would like to make a Christmas present of a *home* to some poor boy or girl?

The News Boys will have their dinner at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., Christmas day, at their rooms, No. 128 Fulton-st., highest floor. The girls, at the Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 New Canal-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., Christmas day.

The Hammersley-Street Industrial School, No. 204 Bleecker-st., entrance on Cottage Place, stands in great need of funds and supplies for some 150 children. They will have their festival on Tuesday, December 30, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

The German Social and Industrial School, No. 432(?) Grand-st., will hold theirs at No. 261 Grand-st., Central Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 23(?), at 7 P. M., with about 120 young girls.

The young Italian children, at the Italian School, numbering about 100 boys and girls, are in much need of clothing. They will hold their festival at the Girls' Lodging House, No. 205 Canal-st., on Christmas-day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The East River Industrial School, with about 120 children, will hold it at their school rooms, No. 130 East 46th-st., on Friday, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, M.

The Hudson River Industrial School, with about 110 children, will celebrate Christmas on Friday, Dec. 26, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the school rooms, corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st.

The Boys' Industrial School, No. 138 East 18th-st., (just opened,) at their rooms, Thursday, Dec. 25, at 12 M.

The Battery, or First Ward Industrial School, No. 1 State-st., will hold theirs at the school, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Supplies can be sent, marked for the object, either to the above addresses or to the office, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, or they will be called for, if the address be sent.

Money can be sent (the object specified) either to the President, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., No. 85 Front-st., or to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to the Secretary, C. L. BRACE, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 24, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coupon ... 103½	250 Pacific Mail S. Co. ... [illegible]
3,000 U. S. 6s '74 Coupon ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
20,000 Treas. 7.30 p. ct. Notes ... 101¾	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5s [illegible] ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cou. B. '79 ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
1,000 Mich. 7s W. L. ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 ... 55½	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. ... 103¼
2,000 N. Car. State 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railway ... 62¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] do. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railway Pref. ... 94¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible] do. ... [illegible]
6,000 Erie 4th M. Bds ... [illegible]	[illegible] Hudson River R. ... 76½
1,000 H. R. Conv. Bds ... [illegible]	400 do. ... [illegible]
2,000 Mich. Cen. 8p. Ct. 1st M. S. F. Bs ... [illegible]	200 Harlem Railroad ... 23¼
6,000 Mich. So. 2d M. ... [illegible]	500 Michigan Cent. R. ... 91¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds ... 110½	[illegible] Harlem R. Pref. ... [illegible]
6,000 A. & T. H. Inc. Bds ... [illegible]	100 do. ... [illegible]
3,000 do. ... [illegible]	100 Mar. & Mer. [illegible] ... 75
25,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. ... [illegible]	150 M. So. & N. I. ... [illegible]
20,000 C. & N. W. 2d M. ... [illegible]	300 do. ... [illegible]
5,000 do. ... [illegible]	300 do. ... [illegible]
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. ... [illegible]	300 do. ... [illegible]
1,000 Ch. & N. W. I. Bs ... [illegible]	200 do. ... [illegible]
2,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M. ... 105	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S. ... [illegible]
1,000 Chic. & R. I. B. ... 111	50 Ill. Central R. ... 75
3,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. ... 103¾	50 do. ... 75¾
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Clm ... [illegible]	50 Panama Railroad ... 170
1,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2m ... 94	200 Clev. & Pitts R. ... [illegible]
20,000 Clev. & Pitts 4m ... 73	700 do. ... [illegible]
[illegible] do. ... [illegible]	300 do. ... [illegible]
20 Am. Ex. Bank ... 96	300 do. ... [illegible]
10 Park Bank ... 119	150 Gal. & Chic. R. ... [illegible]
20 American Gold ... 132	1000 Clev. & Tol. R. ... [illegible]
41,000 do. ... 132¾	1000 do. ... [illegible]
350 Del. & H. Ca. Co. ... [illegible]	300 do. ... [illegible]
400 Del., Lack. & W. R. ... 130	400 Chic. & Rock Isl'd R. ... 81¼
200 Tol., Wab. & W. R. ... [illegible]	300 Chi. & Bur. Quin. R. ... [illegible]
200 P. Ft. W. & Chi. R. ... [illegible]	100 do. ... [illegible]
600 Alt. & T. Haute R. ... [illegible]	145 Mil. & Pr. DuChi. R. ... [illegible]
40 do. ... [illegible]	50 do. ... [illegible]
340 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref. ... 48	

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$87,000 Amer. Gold ... 132	50 Hud. River R. ... 77
25,000 do. ... [illegible] 131¾	100 do. ... [illegible] 76¾
27,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 62¼	100 Mich. Central R. ... 91½
200 Penn. Coal Co. ... 117	100 do. ... 91¾
600 do. ... 116¾	200 do. ... 91¾
200 Pac. M. Steam Co. ... 133¾	100 Mich. Southern ... [illegible]
50 do. ... 133¼	300 do. ... [illegible]
200 Erie R. ... 62¾	50 M. South. Guar. Sk. ... [illegible]
200 do. ... [illegible]	50 do. ... [illegible]
300 do. ... b10 62¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 72¾
300 do. ... [illegible]	

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou. ... 103	50 Hudson R. R. ... 77
10,000 do. ... 102¾	100 do. ... 76¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes ... 101¾	300 Harlem R. ... 23½
20,000 Amer. Gold ... 132	200 Mich. Cen. R. ... [illegible] 91¾
50,000 do. ... 132¾	100 do. ... 91¾
65,000 U. S. Dem. N. ... [illegible]	100 do. ... b30 91¾
64 Pac. M. St. Co. ... 133¾	100 M. Southern R. ... 49¾
150 do. ... 133¾	100 M. So. Guar. Stock ... [illegible]
200 do. ... 133¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 48¾
400 do. ... [illegible]	700 do. ... 48¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 103¼	800 do. ... 49
150 do. ... 103¾	350 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 82¾
100 do. ... b4 103¾	800 Clev. & Toledo R. ... 72¾
450 Erie Railway ... 62¾	100 do. ... s60 73
200 do. ... b10 62¾	350 Chic. & R. Isl. ... 81¾
100 Erie Railway Pref. ... 94¾	50 Mil. & P. du C. 2d P. ... 81¾

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Stock Exchange made half a holiday of Christmas Eve. The business at the regular Board terminated at noon. Speculation was generally dull, and but little was lost or gained by the early adjournment. The new Public Board held a session at 3½ o'clock P. M., in place of their usual hour, but the transactions were not of sufficient importance to change the tenor of prices on the printed sales of the morning. The prevailing disposition on the Street was to do as little business as possible until after the holidays. The adjournment of Congress, yesterday, to the 5th of January, leaves the financial question at Washington in abeyance until that time. It will also afford the Secretary of the Treasury the opportunity to visit this City and consult the banking and other financial opinions of the monied Metropolis of the country, in reference to the practical ways and means for raising money for the prosecution of the War. The sales at the early Board were not essentially varied from the latest transactions of Tuesday, except on Pacific Mail, which fell [illegible] ₩ cent. after the recent extraordinary rise. The railway shares were generally about the same as at the close of business last night. Later in the day the market left off without speculative animation, but with no disposition to press sales on the calculation of lower prices after Christmas. The following were about the last figures compared with Tuesday afternoon, the general market closing rather firmer than in the forenoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103¼	Missouris	61¾	62¼
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	101½	101¾	Tennessee	54	55½
U.S. Notes C. H.	132½	132¾	Harlem	[illegible]	23¾
American Gold	132½	132	Illinois Central	[illegible]	75
N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	Toledo	72¾	72¾
Erie Common	62¾	62¾	Pittsburgh	48¾	48¾
Erie Preferred	94¾	94¾	Rock Island	81¾	81¾
Hudson	76¾	77	Galena	82¾	82¾
Mich. Cent. x. d.	91½	91¾	Pacific	135½	133¾
Mich. Southern	49½	49¾	Panama	170	168
Mich. Guaranteed	89	88	Harlem Pref.	53½	53¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	American Exchange	96
Manhattan	130	Bank of the Republic	100
Merchants'	98	Bank of N. America	97½
Mechanics'	98	Hanover	[illegible]
Union	105	Irving	99
America	113	East River	90
Phœnix	100	Shoe and Leather	100
North River	98	Continental	96
State of New-York	97	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	97	Park	119
Broadway	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which continue in fair demand:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	T. H. & A. seconds pref.	85
Erie thirds, '83	103½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	86
Erie fifths, '88	97	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	114
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	94	Del. Lack. & W. 2nds	109
Hudson thirds, '75	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99
Hudson Con. '67	97	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Harlem seconds, '64	104	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	85
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	104½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	113	Chi. & R. I. firsts	111
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	116	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	117½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80½
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	110½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	86
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	101½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74

We hear of no changes to-day in the Money market. The usual Holiday dullness is complained of on the Street. At 6 ₩ cent. the supply of money is easy to the leading brokers.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the week ending Dec. 21, 1862, were as follows:

1862	$34,044
Last year	22,119
Increase	$11,925

The Citizens' Gas Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a dividend of 5 ₩ cent., payable Jan. 15.

Mr. Geo. M. Davis, No. 47 Exchange-place, will pay the interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1863, on the First Mortgage 10 ₩ cent. Bonds of the Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company of California.

The Park Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four ₩ cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2.

Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The Weekly Bank Statement is as follows:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	77,000,000
Specie	7,000,000
Deposits	32,766,000
Circulation	8,000,000
Due from other Banks	13,838,000
Due to other Banks	16,664,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 37¾; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 21¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58; Sight-Exchange on New-York at par.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

FLOUR quiet, and quotations nominal. WHISKY, 35c. Dressed Hogs, $4 10@$4 60; receipts last week, 18,000; receipts ahead of last year, 200,000. Mess Pork, $10 75@$11. LARD, 9¼c. in kegs, 8¾c. in bbls.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT dull; White declined 2c.@3c. CORN declined; New 8c. WHISKY quiet. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $15. SUGAR steady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 33 bbls. Ashes, 4,757 bbls. Flour, 410 bbls. Corn Meal, 213 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 1,430 bushels Malt, 3,400 bushels Oats, 4,180 pkgs. Provisions, and 480 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $8 50 for Pots and $8 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales: 30 bags Rio at 30½c., and 50 bags St. Domingo at 27c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Sales were heavier, to-day, comprising 1,200 bales at 65c.@66½c. for Middlings ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at somewhat firmer prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 9,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 70@$5 90; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 25, chiefly at $6 05@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $5 55@$5 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 70	@$5 90
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 35
Superfine Western	5 55	@ 5 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 10	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 65	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is doing better; sales of 850 bbls. at $6 65@$7 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 15@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unchanged; sales 200 bbls. Extra, at $6 05@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 60@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair request, and prices have favored holders. Sales since our last of 56,600 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50; Amber Western at $1 42@$1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 42; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 34@$1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 32; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 27, and Amber State at $1 45 ₩ bush. Corn continues in active request at advanced prices. Sales, since our last, 140,000 bushels at 77c.@78½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 73c.@76c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@71c. for unsound; 80c. for yellow Western, and 82c. for white do., ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive at 90c.@95c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 68c.@70c.; Western at 69c.@71c., and State at 70c.@71c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in demand at $1 15@$1 37 ₩ bushel. Sales 6,000 bushels.

HAY—North River is salable and firm at 75c.@90c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New Crop continue in fair demand, in part for export, at from 16c.@25c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices. Stock, 148,000, against 293,000 same time last year.

LUMBER—The inquiry for Eastern Spruce and Pine continues active at buoyant prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 1,500 bbls. at $14 12½c.@$14 25 for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 50 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in brisk request at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 2,100 boxes. Lard is steady to-day; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand, at former rates; sales, since our last, 450 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $25@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in immediate request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 10c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been in moderate request at declining prices.

SUGARS—Sales, 200 hhds. New-Orleans at 9½c.@11c. per lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@10⅞c.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 38½c.@39c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl., and 250 pkgs. Provisions at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, by steamer *Great Eastern*, 500 bbls. Pork, 500 tierces Beef, and 50 tons Clover Seed, on private terms. For London—1,100 bushels Corn at 11d. ₩ bushel, and 400 bbls. Resin at 4s. For Belfast—a bark with Wheat at 10d. ₩ bushel. For Havre—500 packages Lard at 7-16c. ₩ lb. For Cadiz—a brig, with heavy pipe staves, at $50, and light hhd. at $20. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Argentine bark, 205 tons, to Lisbon, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 67½c.; a Prussian bark, to same port, 800 bbls. Flour, 67½c., and 12,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; an Italian brig, 217 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta, Tobacco, Alcohol, &c., at rates equal to Flour at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; a ship, 1,115 tons, from Chincha Islands to Falmouth for orders, Guano, £3 15s.; a British brig, 199 tons, two voyages to Spanish Main and back, $700 ₩ month; a British schr., 98 tons, to Barbados, 87½c.; a schr., 225 tons, to St. Johns, P. R., and back, $1,600; one, 199 tons, to Greytown, Nicaragua, and back, $2,600; two British brigs from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar $[illegible], and Molasses $3; one, 90 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,500; one, 236 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar $7 [illegible], and Molasses $3, on deck; a schr., 153 tons, to St. Jago, $900; one, 180 tons, to Remedios and back, Sugar 46c.; two barks, each 348 tons, to Havana, $2,350 and $2,350; a British bark, 357 tons, (now at Fall River,) same voyage, $3,250; a brig, 299 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c., Melado 35c., and Molasses $3 50, under deck; a ship, 758 tons, to Melbourne, a Hamburgh bark, 409 tons, an Australian bark, 617 tons, and a British brig, 223 tons, to Antwerp, the latter with Petroleum; a bark, 449 tons, to Malaga, Staves, and back from Messina or Palermo to New-York or Philadelphia, and a brig to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for the week ending Wednesday, Dec. 24. Reported exclusively for the New-York Times, by M. W. Stagg & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 200 Duane-street. Our quotations are for sound merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER.

The Produce Market for the past week has exhibited the usual quietude of this season, the volume of trade being always greatly lessened toward the close of the year's transactions. Butter—particularly fine qualities—is held with great firmness, and sales to a considerable extent have been made for home and California trade, at an extreme quotations. The export demand has been confined to a few direct orders, but the cessation of purchases on the part of European operators has not caused any weakness in the market, it being the general impression that sufficient quantities have already been taken to prevent any accumulation and consequent depression. Roll Butter is not plenty, and commands a ready sale. Our quotations are unaltered.

Orange County pails	28	@30
Half-tubs—fresh dairy	24	@28
Firkins—choice Fall made	24	@26
Firkins—choice State dairies	24	@26
Welsh tubs—choice State dairies	23	@24
Welsh tubs—fair State dairies	21	@22
Firkins—choice Northern Pennsylvania dairies	22	@23
Firkins—good Western Reserve and Penn. fair	17	@21
Grease Butter—"original packages"	10	@12
Roll Butter, State	21	@23
Roll Butter, Western	18	@20

CHEESE.

The transactions of the week in cheese have been very limited. The great bulk of the stock now in this market is generally in strong hands, and no concessions are offered as an inducement to buyers. The stock of Western cheese is greatly reduced, and but little of low grades offering. Some fancy dairies are held at prices outside of our quotations, but sales cannot at present be effected to any extent at the views of holders. The market closes firmly at:

State Dairies—extra	10½	@12½
State Dairies—fair to good	9½	@10½
Western Reserve and Pennsylvania—extra	9½	@11
Western Reserve and Penn.—fair to good	8½	@ 9½
English Dairy	11½	@13
Pine Apple	13½	@16

POULTRY AND GAME.

Hard cold weather, which has prevailed for a few days, has enabled receivers to work off the surplus accumulations of Poultry that had arrived during the late warm weather. The market is well supplied with fine Poultry, and very fair prices are being obtained. A favorable holiday season may be safely anticipated by shippers, provided the present cold weather continues. Some fancy lots of poultry command prices outside of our quotations. Every description of Game arriving at this season, in really good order, commands ready sale and full prices. Damaged and unmarketable Game or Poultry we do not pretend to quote. Our quotations are:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, by the package, ₩ lb.	$ 10	@$ 12
Fowls, by the package, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10
Chickens, by the package, ₩ lb.	9	@ 10
Ducks, by the package, ₩ lb.	10	@ 11
Geese, by the package, ₩ lb.	8	@ 10

GAME.

Venison, saddles, ₩ lb.	$ 11	@$ 12
Venison, carcase, ₩ lb.	7	@ 8
Partridges ₩ pair	75	@ 87½
Prairie Chickens ₩ pair	75	@ 1 00
Canvass Back Ducks ₩ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Woodcock ₩ pair	60	@ 62
Teal Duck ₩ pair	26	@ 31
Black Duck ₩ pair	31	@ 38
Wild Pigeon ₩ doz.	75	@ 87½
Quail ₩ doz.	75	@ 1 00
Squabs ₩ doz.	1 50	@ 1 75
Plover ₩ doz.	1 25	@ 1 50
English Snipe ₩ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Wild Turkey, ₩ lb.	10	@ 12½

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs continue unusually scarce, and sell promptly on arrival, at full prices. The market is over-supplied with *limed* or *preserved* Eggs—large quantities of which having been improperly prepared, prove to be unfit for use, which fact injures the sale of a really good article. A costly lesson in preserving Eggs will probably be learned this season, by many Western shippers. We quote:

Actual count of sound Eggs:

State and Jersey, ₩ dozen	23	@ 24
Western, ₩ dozen	21	@ 22
State Preserved, ₩ dozen	16	@ 17
Western Preserved, ₩ dozen	15	@ 16

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for Beans has recovered from its late depression, and an active demand prevails at slightly improved prices. We note sales of 1,000 bbls. at our quotations.

No charge for package.

Marrows, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	$2 60	@$2 80
Kidneys, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	2 60	@ 2 80
Mediums, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	2 50	@ 2 62
Mixed lots, ₩ bushel of 62 lbs.	2 12	@ 2 40
Peas, Canada, ₩ bushel	1 00	@ 1 10
Peas, Black Eyed State, ₩ bushel	1 45	@ 1 50

POTATOES.

Potatoes continue in good, fair demand, and prices are firm and unaltered.

Dykemans, ₩ bbl.	$1 75	@$2 00
Mercers, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 50	@ 2 00
Peach-blows, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 50	@ 2 00
Buckeyes, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 50	@ 2 00
Junes, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	1 25	@ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bbl.—good to choice	2 50	@ 3 00
Western Reds, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Nova Scotia, ₩ bushel	—	@ 50

FRUIT.

There is no change to note in the Fruit market since our last. The usual holiday demand causes great activity, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

APPLES.

Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	$1 50	@$2 00
Greenings, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 00
Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 25
Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@ 3 00
Common Apples, ₩ bbl.	0 75	@ 1 00
Mixed Lots Western, ₩ bbl.	1 62	@ 1 87
Lady Apples, ₩ bbl.	3 00	@ 5 00

GRAPES, &c.

Isabel ₩ lb.	7	@ 9
Catawbas, ₩ lb.—choice	12	@ 14
Black Hamburg, ₩ lb.	15	@ 16
Cranberries, (Eastern,) ₩ bbl.	11 00	@ 13 00
Cranberries, (Western,) ₩ bbl.	7 00	@ 9 00
Quinces, (Apple,) ₩ bbl.	3 00	@ 4 00
Quinces, (Pear,) ₩ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 75

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Apples and Peaches are arriving more freely, but the demand is more than equal to the supply, and prices are firmly maintained. Other varieties continue very scarce, and command full prices. We quote:

Apples, New, Ohio and State, ₩ lb.	5¾	@ 6¼
Apples, Old, Ohio and State, ₩ lb.	4	@ 4½
Plums, new, ₩ lb.	13	@14
Cherries, new, pitted, ₩ lb.	19	@20
Raspberries, new, black, ₩ lb.	18	@19
Blackberries, new, ₩ lb.	11	@12
Peaches, State, new, ₩ lb.	18	@19
Peaches, unpeeled	7	@10

SUNDRIES.

Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	$1 75	@$2 00
Chestnuts, ₩ bushel	4 50	@ 5 00
Onions, White, ₩ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 75
Onions, Yellow, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions, Bunch, ₩ 100	3 75	@ 4 00
Pumpkins, ₩ hundred	3 50	@ 5 00
Squashes, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Turnips, Rutabaga, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Barley Malt, prime, ₩ bushel	1 50	@ 1 60
Barley Malt, fair to good, ₩ bushel	1 40	@ 1 50
Beeswax, pure Yellow, ₩ lb.	36	@ 38
Broom Corn, in bales, ₩ lb.	7	@ 8
Ginseng, Western, ₩ lb.	60	@ 65
Cider, new, ₩ gallon	7	@ 9
Honey, White Clover, glass caps, ₩ lb.	16	@ 18
Honey, White Clover, wood boxes, ₩ lb.	13	@ 15
Honey, Buckwheat, wood and glass, ₩ lb.	10	@ 12
Vinegar, Cider, ₩ gallon	10	@ 12½
Dressed Hogs, heavy corn-fed, ₩ lb.	5¾	@ 6
Dressed Hogs, light corn-fed, ₩ lb.	5	@ 5¼
Feathers, live Geese, ₩ lb.	48	@ 50
Maple Sugar, New Crop, ₩ lb.	9	@ 10

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec.	10	Liverpool	New-York
Bohemian	Dec.	11	Liverpool	Portland
Europa	Dec.	13	Liverpool	Boston
United Kingdom	Dec.	16	Glasgow	New-York
Etna	Dec.	17	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Dec.	17	Southampton	New-York
Persia	Dec.	20	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Dec.	24	Southampton	New-York
City of Baltimore	Dec.	24	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Dec.	27	Liverpool	Boston
Teutonia	Dec.	31	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	Jan.	14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Jan.	21	Southampton	New-York
Saxonia	Jan.	28	Southampton	New-York
Bavaria	Feb.	11	Southampton	New-York

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Dec.	27	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Dec.	27	New-York	Glasgow
Bavaria	Dec.	27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec.	30	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Jan.	3	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Jan.	3	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Jan.	7	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Jan.	10	New-York	Glasgow
Persia	Jan.	14	New-York	Liverpool

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10¾ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper, or to do the work of a small family, by an American widow, who is competent, neat and tidy. Can be seen for four days at No. 669 Broadway, her present employer.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at or address No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 23d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT OF SOME KIND BY a young man, (a painter by trade;) can write a good business hand, keep accounts, &c.; the best of City references given. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 123 Times Office.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, a situation by a young man who has served his apprenticeship in the retail trade. Address T. R., Box No. 116 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a thorough acquaintance with the cash and short-time dry goods jobbing trade; none but experienced salesmen need apply. Call before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. J. D. LEWIS & CO. 101 Chambers-st.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY FINisher. A good workman can have steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block manufacturer; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address No. 67 Court-st., Newark, N. J.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

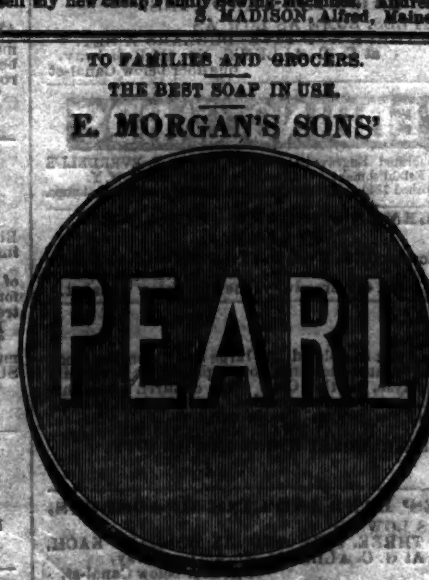
$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN, Importers, No. 65 Maiden-lane, Corner William-st.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFT-SEEKERS

Will find the most recherché as well as popular collection of "ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES" in the complete variety of FRENCH AND SWISS CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS, viz.: Cuckoo Clocks, Work-Boxes, Inkstandishes, Glove Boxes, Thermometers, Cigar-Boxes, Book Racks, Brackets, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSEPARTOUTS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PORTFOLIOS AND DRAWING ALBUMS, And other beautiful articles, at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO., NO. 20 JOHN-ST. FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Casters, Cake Baskets, Entrée Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO, Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety. Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG; No. 20 John-st.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the

Skates from 25 cents to $20, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

A SENSIBLE PRESENT.

The most useful, the most profitable, the most philanthropic of all gifts, is JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINE AND CLOTHES WRINGER, by which a week's washing may be done perfectly in two hours, without soaking, rubbing, or boiling. Price for the set, $18; or, separately, Washing Machine, $10; Wringer, (the best in existence,) $8. Call and see them in operation at our depôt.

J. JOHNSON & CO., No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A large assortment at wholesale.

J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer, No. 37 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

ALBUMS, VERY CHEAP.—TWO HUNDRED at cost. Examine for yourself. No. 137 6th-av., near 13th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY FURNISHING GOODS.

Parisian SCARFS and TIES.

Kid, Calf, Buck and Cloth-lined GLOVES.

White Ringwood GLOVES, with Scarlet Wrists.

Dressing ROBES and Smoking JACKETS.

Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Superfine Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.

Shaker-knit and Shaker FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Silk, Merino, Cotton and Canton Flannel UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Shaker-knit and English HOSIERY.

Army and Navy SHIRTS.

Silk, Satin and Military STOCKS.

Silk Caps and Night SHIRTS.

At the SHIRT and COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., One door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SOLOMON & HART, NO. 369 BROADWAY, invite particular attention of parties furnishing FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to their LARGE STOCK of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING GOODS. THEIR EXTENSIVE FACILITIES ENABLE THEM TO FILL ORDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION. THEIR STOCK, IN POINT OF EXTENT AND VARIETY, IS UNRIVALED, AND IS OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.

WEDDINGS, the insurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKERS NEW BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS, BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES,
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
359. No. 359 BROADWAY, 359.
New-York.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 65 cents; fancy backs, 85 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 18th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway. Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND GOGE, Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs. Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

E. CURET, 764 BROADWAY, 764

Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Pâtés, Gelantin, Water Ices, Sherbets, &c.

Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

NOTICE.—A LOT OF WOOL BAGGING AND linen twine, saved from the schooner *Prowess*, wrecked on Townsend Inlet Bar, while on her passage from New-York to Washington, D. C., about the middle of last Winter, which has been saved for whom it may concern. Any person or persons claiming the same can receive full information by applying to PLATT BROWER, at Townsend Inlet, N. J. If not called for in due time, it will be handed in to the State Treasury.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No. 535 Broadway, New-York City.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 369 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PIECE OF PROPERTY ON [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] Also, between 9 and 10 acres of land in Riverdale; fine view of [illegible], and fronting on two avenues. WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of [illegible]-st., short block from Atlantic and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage.

D. WARNER, No. 24½ Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, superior in every particular—No. 28 East 37th-st. House 25 by 65 feet. Inquire of BENJ. D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 200 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 2 houses, shop with engine, &c., worth about $15,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; fine river views; 1¼ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage-house, &c.; well calculated for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS TO SUIT, TO LET.—The first, second and third floors, in the new buildings, Nos. 444, 446 and 448 Water-st., between Market and Pike streets; light rooms 40x24 feet, well lighted, hoisting wheels and steady power; will be let separately or together. Apply on the premises, or to C. & E. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WHOLE OR IN SEParate parts, the marble-front store, No. 447 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st.; 25x200 feet. Rent moderate. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of WM. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row. Size 16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—WANTED, A WORKshop, well lighted, with steam power, or one suitable for its introduction. It must be located between Canal and Fourth-st., and not more than three streets east or west of Broadway. Any one having such a building, or one that could readily be converted, address, stating size and situation, FACTORY, Box No. 1,399 N. Y. P. O.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN A PRIvate house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely-furnished parlor, two bed-rooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the West side, and not above 23d-st.; price not to exceed $40 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,363 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; IT MUST be located between 18th and 24th sts. Address F. H., Box No. 1,237 P. O., stating particulars and terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a second-story front room and two small rooms to gentlemen and their wives, at reasonable terms. Call at No. 16 East 43d-st.

BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, lady and servant, two rooms communicating, handsomely furnished. Address, stating terms, MONTCALM, Box No. 105 Times Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 62 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.

CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 361 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 5th day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; regulating and grading in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street; sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue; and for crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number thirty-four and a half. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues; on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street; on both sides of Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and south side of Seventy-ninth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Whitehall-street, between Pearl and State streets; south side of Pearl-street, between State and Moore streets; on north side of State-street, Ward numbers six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, and seven hundred and two.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

HAMLIN BABCOCK,
ANTHONY MILLER, } Committee.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HOSIERY AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at Sprole's salesroom, No. 22 Maiden-lane, near Williams-st., 15 barrels Hosiery, slightly damaged, sold on account of whom it may concern.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF FINE FANCY FURS, ROBES, &c., &c.—By A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 88 Bowery, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, a large and general assortment of valuable and costly furs, consisting of sable, fitch, mink, ermine and stone marten, sable, squirrel, coney and water-mink capes, muffs, half and full capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs; a large assortment of children's furs, wolf, bear, buffalo and cat robes, collars, capes, gloves, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. Particular attention is invited.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of [illegible] 25th-st., lot of Cherrystone, to pay storage and charges.

WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Receiver.

New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The most to consult, Doctors Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1830. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 30 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time, and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt and effectual relief, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Medical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while the absence of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treaty on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 6 till 9.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigorous youth in four days. Beware sending to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for particular instances, which are [illegible] fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, or otherwise, can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 200 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France, Offers for sale his LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c., at the lowest prices.

J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 20th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small bunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

FOUND—DEC. 21, 1862, OUTSIDE OF SANDY Hook, a "Raymond's" METALLIC LIFE BOAT, painted white. The owner can have the same, by applying at No. 69 South-st., Pilot Office, and paying charges.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell those shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 322 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in Gold, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to nearly 7 per cent. per annum.

They are the Cheapest Government Securities now in the Market, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the most popular and most available of all the Bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, through the ... and patriotism of the people, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the increased immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities. No. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1862. This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Office of the Jeffersonville Railroad Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862. Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 11, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid. J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchasers of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum; that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held bona fide, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1862. J. W. WEED, Receiver.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office, Springfield, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, and until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account. W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862. SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. Dec. 19, 1862.

Charles A. Meigs & Son, Brokers and Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

ROCHESTER CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—$12,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Rochester, N. Y., issued for municipal purposes, twenty years to run. Interest payable in New-York March and September. CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President. New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place. Dec. 24, 1862.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, OR will be divided in sums of not less than $20,000, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, at 6 per cent. interest. WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 160 Nassau-st.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange. STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent. MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 88 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY STOCK—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock and Bonds bought. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 5.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

POST-OFFICE BOX FOR SALE, AT A moderate price. Apply to GEORGE PARK, Room No. 2, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Treasury Department, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY (50) OR more Coupons due Jan. 1st prox., on United States Stocks, are requested to hand them in for examination, with schedules of the numbers and sums, at least three days prior to that date. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the interest desk of this office. Care should be taken not to include in these schedules Coupons of three-years seven and three-tenth per cent. Bonds, or five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, as in such cases the schedules will be thrown out for correction.

It will facilitate very much if small holders will present with the Coupons, at maturity, a slip of paper with the numbers of the Coupons and the years of issue of the Loans.

Checks for schedules will be ready for delivery on the 31st inst., after 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Chicago, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York, at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months' ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 15th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 160 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January. WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Broadway Bank, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Office of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER Cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 22d inst. Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 22d inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Sec'y.

Office of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Co., New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst. and opened on the 10th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. Dec. 16, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

People's Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863. W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAYTON.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 22.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 5. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 5. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 5th January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from date to Jan. 5, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. Augustus F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. Open Daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. Jos. P. Cooper, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863. Bank Books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-ST.—Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President. G. S. Chapin, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. ... Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 530 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL, THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, EDWIN BOOTH Will make his SECOND APPEARANCE In Brooklyn in TWO CHARACTERS, Appearing both in TRAGEDY and COMEDY. As SIR EDWARD MORTIMER In Colman's great play of THE IRON CHEST, And as PETRUCHIO, In Shakespeare's charming comedy, KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Sustained by that brilliant favorite, MRS. JULIA BENNETT BARROW As WILFORD and KATHERINE. And by an admirable company, comprising the names of H. F. Daly, C. Marlowe, J. J. Prior, C. B. Wilkins, T. F. Owens, Russell, Ferris, Francis, Miss Nina Foster, Mrs. Marlowe, Mrs. Hinde, and A. H. Davenport, Stage Manager.

On SATURDAY, 27th, EDWIN BOOTH Will make his THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE. In the characters of SHYLOCK, In THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, And DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MR. MASON JONES will deliver a SACRED ORATION, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 28. Subject: ST. PAUL. ADMISSION FREE. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Communications for MR. MASON JONES to be addressed to him at the Fifth-av. Hotel.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE. No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Director ... Carl Anschutz. THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, By special and unanimous desire, THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.) FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, For this night only, Mozart's chef d'oeuvre of THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.) SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862, LA MERE DE FAMILLE, UN TENOR LEGER, UN HAMME DU SUD. Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precise. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 622 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE. FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, Dec. 24 and 25. Twenty-five Ladies and Gentlemen in COSTUME OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, with GRAND ORCHESTRA, assisted by EMMA J. NICHOLS. Grand Matinée Christmas Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock in the evening.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificates to that effect, will be dispatched FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from ... $110 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table ... $80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food ... $50

Steerage, with superior accommodations ... $35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Dec. 27
GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 3
ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Fiske, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next. For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 88 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$60 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $50 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Union-square. Entrance Broadway and 13th-st. Open at 7; commence at 7½, over before 11. GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, (Christmas night,) THURSDAY ... With NEW SCENERY by Mr. Isherwood, NEW COSTUMES by Mr. Flannery, NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC By Mr. Stoepel. THE POPULAR COMIC DRAMA, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND, Which was received at its first representation with the most gratifying demonstrations of approval by a very crowded and fashionable audience.

Don Philip, the King Consort	Mr. Lester Wallack
(As originally acted by him.)	
Don Manuel de Fontivedra	Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain	Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller	Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard	Mr. Parkes
Page	Mr. Turner
Giralda, a peasant girl	Miss Mary Gannon
(As originally acted by her.)	
Isabella, Queen of Spain	Miss Fanny Morant
Bridesmaids	Misses Green and Bernard

Villagers, Ladies of the Court, &c.

THE NEW SCENERY WILL COMPRISE: ACT 1. Village in Spain, with the distant mountain view. ACT 2. Interior of the Mill. ACT 3. Superb apartment in the Queen's Palace at Madrid.

TO-MORROW (Friday)—Fifth night of THE BACHELOR OF ARTS. SATURDAY and MONDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. WEDNESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. "Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated. In preparation, "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other plays.

WALLACK'S. Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st. FRIDAY, Dec. 26, SIXTH NIGHT Of the very popular comedy, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper (originally acted by him)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie	Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew	Mr. George Holland
Adolphus	Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly	Mr. Reynolds
William	Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton	Miss Fanny Morant

SATURDAY, and MONDAY, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND. TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. WEDNESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. "Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated. In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

NIBLO'S SALOON. GOODWIN AND WILDER'S POLYMORAMA. Will be on exhibition FOR THE FIRST TIME, CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 24, and every Monday (except Monday 29,) Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, until further notice. Scenes from the first DREAD SIGNAL AT SUMTER, down to the last great battle. Also, THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR, where is seen the moving of ships, the thundering of cannon, and the din of battle fall upon the ear of the audience, and the fearful work of carnage and death is presented with distinctness mocking reality. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾ o'clock. Afternoons, open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children accompanied by parents to reserved seats, 25 cents. Grand performance every afternoon at 2½ o'clock Christmas Holiday week. No performance Tuesday and Saturday nights.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, PALACE OF MUSIC BRASS BAND, AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE, Under the sole management of J. G. COLLINS, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND CHRISTMAS DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK. Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order and Burlesque Opera. LUCRETIA BORGIA, In three acts.

Lucretia	Miss Julia Gould
Grumaro	G. Swaine Buckley
Ovidina	R. Bishop Buckley
Duke	J. A. Palmer

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT—IRVING HALL. THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their eleventh annual performance of THE MESSIAH, On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Thursday,) Dec. 25, 1862. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock. SOLOS SUSTAINED BY Mrs. MOZART and Miss E. COLMAN, Soprano; Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Alto; Mr. G. SIMPSON, Tenor, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Bass. THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, in full force, will sustain the choruses. The powerful Orchestra, selected by Prof. F. Eben, comprises some of the most eminent resident instrumentalists, and numbers some 30 pieces. In addition to the Orchestra, will be used the large sized Harmonium, producing the tone of a 16-foot organ, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Carhart, Needham & Co., No. 97 East 23d-st., New-York. H. J. CONNOLLY, Organist; THEO. THOMAS, Leader; GEO. W. MORGAN, Conductor. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores of Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Daley & Co., No. 430 Broome-st.; at the bookstore of H. B. Price & Co., ... Broadway; at the office, Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, and at the doors on night of performance.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR. Will be exhibited during CHRISTMAS WEEK every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evenings at 7½, in the New Hall of Art, No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL. Grand exhibition of TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA, CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. This is the last week.

YOUNG FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ATTENTION of the public is respectfully directed to an entertainment consisting of solos, duets and choruses, interspersed with recitations and dialogues, to be given by the Young Folks at the M. E. Church in 19th-st., near the 8th-av., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Tickets 25 cents; children's tickets 15 cents. The piano used on the occasion is from the establishment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st., New-York.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED Group of Statuary, life-size, by Robert Thomson, Sculptor, will be on exhibition, DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. Admission 10 cents.

NEW, LIGHT, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses' and Boys' Private and Select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. The regular classes in gymnastics will continue as heretofore.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT. On and after 13th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10¼, and New-York at 11¼ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset. At 3 P. M., for Hempstead. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip. On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M. On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. CHRISTMAS DAY. GRAND MATINEE. TWO PERFORMANCES. THIS AFTERNOON—Open at 1; begin at 2 o'clock. For the convenience of ladies and Children. THIS EVENING—Open at 7, begin at 7½. The beautiful Fairy Spectacle, BLONDETTE, ... most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed. Prepared expressly for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Received by CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES At each representation with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE. From the rise to the fall of the curtain. GORGEOUS SCENERY. SPLENDID DRESSES. BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. WONDERFUL TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS. The whole produced under the immediate direction of MISS LAURA KEENE. Attention is called to THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS. THE GROTTO OF LOVE. THE PALACE GARDEN. THE PALACE OF LACE. THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS. "THE PERFECT CURE." (By all the characters.) THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY. THE TRAVELING FOREST. THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager ... Wm. WHEATLEY. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. TWO PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. GRAND MATINEE AT 2—EVENING AT 7½. GREAT SUCCESS. EVERY EVENING, Will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, the GRAND, ROMANTIC, SPECTACULAR DRAMA, FAUST AND MARGUERITE, in which MR. J. E. ROBERTS, will make his fourth appearance at this theatre, in his celebrated character of MEPHISTOPHILES.

Faust ... Mr. L. R. Shewell	Valentine, Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander ... Mr. A. W. Fenno	Seibel ... Mr. C. Lamb
Marguerite ... Miss Emily Thorne	
Martha ... Miss Mary Wells	Helene ... Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN. NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS. NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER. NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT. AND A FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH. Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN. GRAND CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE. UNEQUALED HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. THREE MERRY CHRISTMAS PIECES, in all of which those unrivaled artists, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear. Mr. Williams' beautiful legendary drama of THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

LANTY McLAUGHLIN	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

After which the exquisite burlesque of THE MAGIC JOKE. To conclude with Lover's happiest effort, THE HAPPY MAN, with a variety of SONGS, DANCES and DELIGHTS.

IRVING HALL. MISS ANNIE SALEMBIER, Soprano, Respectfully announces her FIRST GRAND CONCERT On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, On which occasion she will be assisted by the following artistes: Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor, Signor COLETTI, Baritone, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist, and Mr. BERGE. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

IRVING HALL. A CHRISTMAS-TREE FOR THE SOLDIERS. On FRIDAY, 26th December, the most magnificent Christmas-tree ever seen in this country will be exhibited in Irving Hall, and the presents sold at cost. The proceeds to be given to the Woman's Central Association of Relief. THE TREE WILL BE ILLUMINATED FROM 1 TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M. Tickets of admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. To be obtained at the door, and at the office of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union.

NOTICE.—THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY and Christmas Festival of the Sabbath School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenwich, will be held on CHRISTMAS EVENING, 25th inst., in the Church corner of Bleecker and West 11th sts. The exercises will commence promptly at 7 P. M. The peculiar feature of this Festival is, the part taken by the children themselves. The order of exercises is so managed as to give increasing interest from the commencement to the close. In addition to the pieces spoken and offerings presented by the children, addresses may also be expected. Tickets of admission for adults, 25 cents; for children, 15 cents, to be had at the door on the evening, or at the following places: Wm. E. Lawrence & Co., corner of Bleecker and Barrow sts.; James Harrison, Greenwich Insurance Co., No. 409 Hudson-st.; David T. Bicknell, No. 521 Greenwich-st.; and Peter Van Dyck, No. 87 8th-av. THOS. SPROUL, HENRY E. CLARK, Committee of Arrangements.

CHRISTMAS AT HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New-Bowery. Exercises from 10 to 12 o'clock. Santa Claus and family will call at 11 o'clock. The whole number of children this month is 422. Of the 297 families visited and aided according to our ability, 44 had no stove, 73 no table, 79 sleep on the floor, 30 mothers are intemperate, 132 owe their present condition to rum, 126 depend chiefly upon the Mission for supplies for their children, 160 gather their fuel from ash-boxes, and 201 are widows! W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. E. G. TOLES, Principal.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PROF. SPEERS' DIORAMA will be given in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1862. The entertainment will consist of beautiful illuminated scenes of Sacred History and life-like representations of the present civil war. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION AND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL, will take place in their beautiful hall in 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. The exercises will be unusually interesting, consisting of Dialogues, Addresses and Recitations, all of which were written expressly for this occasion by members of the school. Singing, Music, &c. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—One of the City Churches furnishes a dinner and Christmas Tree for four hundred children to-day. The children will be in the school-room from 12 until 2 o'clock. They will dine at 2 o'clock, and immediately after dinner they will assemble in the Chapel, when each one will receive a gift from the Tree. All are invited to be present.

SOCIAL TEA MEETING—OF THE SUNDAY-School and the friends of the Christian Alliance, CHRISTMAS EVENING, 7 o'clock, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, below Grand.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., near 6th-av.—CHRISTMAS DAY—Divine service will commence at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH IN the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., THIS MORNING, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS DONATION VISIT—FOR THE Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers, at the Institution, No. 234 6th-av., from 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE OF LORDS—NO. 19 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding for Dinner Christmas Day. Dinner from 12 to 6 o'clock. H. E. SHARP, Proprietor.

FAIRS.

GRAND FAIR. The Fair of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the care of aged and infirm, is now open and will continue throughout the week, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts. In addition to the great variety of splendid articles on sale, visitors will be entertained by performances through the day on one of Steinway's Grand Pianos, generously lent for the occasion, and a fine band of music each evening. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

THE FAIR IN AID OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN will remain open the present week, closing on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS with an auction sale of all articles left over.

Admission free, in order that all may purchase Christmas and New-Year's gifts. No. 20 East 42d-st.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERGH, MANUfacturers 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1862. CHRISTMAS DAY. CHRISTMAS DAY. CHRISTMAS DAY. CHRISTMAS DAY. This time-honored Christian Festival will be CELEBRATED AT THE MUSEUM with unwonted spirit and enthusiasm. SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES will be given at each EVERY HOUR. The first commencing at 10½ o'clock forenoon. The magnificent Fairy Drama, HARDYKNUTE; OR, THE KNIGHT AND THE WOOD DEMON, will be produced at each. This is one of the most fascinating and interesting pieces IN THE WHOLE CATALOGUE OF DRAMAS, And has been selected with especial reference to THE ENTERTAINMENT OF FAMILIES, Which always make the Museum THEIR HOLIDAY RESORT. It will be produced with new and exquisite scenery, beautiful music, rich and elegant costumes and properties, and by the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY, Which is confessedly the best in the City. This alone will make the Museum the most attractive place of amusement in the City, on THIS GRAND FESTAL DAY. But in addition to this, the following novelties will be on exhibition at all hours, day and evening: COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, THE SMALLEST MAN EVER SEEN ALIVE, Eighteen Years Old, Weighs but 24½ Pounds, And stands but 29 inches high. Also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY, which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each. BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS, ONLY 15 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 491 LBS. OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer, HERR DRIESBACH. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. Lent ... Manager. This new and elegantly appointed Zoological Exhibition is open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS Upon the continent, including four elephants, five lions, tigers, leopards, bears, hyenas, and RARE BEASTS AND BIRDS, Too numerous to particularize, from every quarter of the Globe. LADIES AND FAMILY PARTIES Are reminded that this beautiful and instructive display of animated Nature is open throughout the day and evening, without intermission. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE LIONS AND TIGERS, And other wild animals, AT THE BROADWAY MENAGERIE, WILL TAKE THEIR CHRISTMAS DINNER AT NOON PRECISELY.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA. Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 24TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane. JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st. ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos. There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO. We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing. STODART & MORRIS, Wareroom No. 506 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 112 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

MOUTH HARMONICAS AND CONCERTINAS.—The largest, cheapest and best assortment in the country, at the lowest wholesale price, for cash, manufactured and imported by DANIEL HESS, and for sale at MILLET'S music-store, No. 329 Broadway. P. S. Country orders promptly filled.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nyack, on the Hudson, will reopen directly after the Holidays, with a full corps of Instructors. Prof. GEO. W. MORGAN remains in charge of the Musical Department; *Prof. DE LAVERNY of the French Department.* For circulars or admission, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 37 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 32 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she has received a finished education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 119 Times Office, New-York City.

TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, OF SUPERIOR EDucation, desires a situation as tutor in a family. He has had experience in teaching Classics, French, the ordinary English branches and Mathematics. References unexceptionable. Address F. G. R., Box No. 164 Times Office.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. ... DUNNING.

TO MILITARY MEN.—WANTED, A RETIRED army officer, or other competent gentleman, as military partner and associate principal in an established institution near New-York. Some capital would be required. Address DISCIPLINE, Box No. 116 Times Office.

LADY PARTNER.—A MEDICAL GENTLEman, just returned from the seat of war, is desirous of meeting with a lady possessed of some means to a furnished house, to join him in his profession. Address SURGEON, Box No. 189 Times Office.

$1,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS office business, paying daily from $10 to $20, and increasing. Address OFFICE BUSINESS, Box No. 140 Times Office.

THE REPULSE AT FREDERICKSBURG

Continuation of the Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Testimony of Gens. Woodbury and Halleck.

Who was Responsible for Delay in Forwarding the Pontoons.

GEN. WOODBURY'S TESTIMONY.

Brig.-Gen. D. P. Woodbury was sworn. During his examination he said he had charge of the Engineer Brigade, consisting of the Fifteenth and Fifteenth Regiments of New-York Volunteers. He said on the morning of Nov. 13 he received the following telegram from Gen. HALLECK:

WARRENTON, Nov. 13—7:10 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. Woodbury, Engineer Brigade:

Call upon the Chief Quartermaster, Col. RUCKER, to transport all your pontoons and bridge materials to Aquia Creek. Col. INGALLS has been ordered to charter and send me 100 barges to Alexandria.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

And other orders were produced. After giving the details of his proceedings, he says, on the 19th he sent down three companies to build some temporary wharves. There were no pontoons to send with them, but some arrived before night of that day. On the 16th 8 companies started with 48 pontoons, which arrived at Belle Plain, on the afternoon of the 18th, the transport having been upward twenty-four hours. On the 20th, fearing that the land train would not arrive in time, I had forty pontoon wagons shipped to Belle Plain. These were delayed by rough weather, and did not arrive till the 22d. These wagons were loaded on the night of the 22d, and a pontoon train was taken to headquarters, as already stated, on the morning of the 24th, by means of teams, which had come down with the army. The advance of the army arrived at Falmouth on the 17th. Gen. HALLECK's order to me of the 13th, made it apparent that the army was preparing to march to Fredericksburgh. As to the time when the movement would be made, I never received any information. Fearing, however, that the movement would be precipitate I went to Gen. HALLECK's office and urged him to delay the movement some few days in order that the necessary preparations might be made to insure its success. To this he replied that he would do nothing to delay for an instant the advance of the army upon Richmond. I rejoined that my suggestion was not intended to cause delay, but rather to prevent it. In making this suggestion I had reference not only to the pontoon train, but to the landings still to be created for the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. The Quartermaster's Department was very scantily supplied with the means required for these landings—I may say almost totally destitute of means. With the very short notice given me, there was only one possible way of supplying the army with a pontoon train in time. Had the emergency been made known to me in any manner, I could have dispersed the forces of service, selected teams, steamers and wagon masters for instant service whenever I could find them. Then, with good roads and good weather, they might possibly have been in time; but I had no warrant for such a course, which, after all, could only have been carried out by the authority of the General-in-Chief. I had a conversation with Gen. MEIGS on the 15th, in which much was said about the work to be done at Aquia Creek; not a word, so far as I can remember, about the land pontoon trains. The Department of which Gen. MEIGS is chief, cannot be justly blamed in this matter. My requisitions for horses were answered immediately.

GEN. HALLECK'S TESTIMONY.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck sworn and examined by the Chairman:

Q.—By a resolution of the Senate we are instructed to inquire into the recent assault on Fredericksburgh, and the reasons for the delay in attacking the enemy's works. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to whose duty it was to furnish the pontoon bridge. It appeared to be material that they should have been there at the same time the army got there. The army got there first, and the pontoons did not get there till some time afterwards, through mistake or delay. That is a matter of inquiry. State, in your own way, anything you think material which will throw light upon the subject of our inquiry, and especially as to the delay?

A.—I will state that all the troops in Washington and its vicinity were under the command of Gen. McCLELLAN when he was relieved; and he issued his orders directly to the commanding officer of Washington, with one single restriction, that no troops should be moved from the command of Washington until I was notified by General McCLELLAN or the commanding officer here. In all other respects they were all under the direction of Gen. BURNSIDE. When he relieved him, I was told that they remained precisely the same as before. On my visit to Gen. BURNSIDE at Warrenton, on the 12th of November, in speaking about the boats and things, that he required from here, I repeated to him that they were all subject to his orders, with that single exception. To prevent the necessity of the commanding officer here reporting the order for the boats here, the order was drawn up upon his table and signed by me directly to Gen. WOODBURY. On the evening of the 12th, I think, the evening that I was there, Gen. WOODBURY on my return, told me he had received the order. I told him that in all these matters he was under Gen. BURNSIDE's directions. I had nothing further to give him except to communicate that order to him. In conversation with him and Gen. MEIGS, it was proposed that the train of pontoons should go down by land as they could be gotten down sooner in that way without interfering with the supplies which had to be sent to Aquia Creek. I gave no other order or direction in regard to the matter than that all other matters were under Gen. BURNSIDE's direction. He also informed me while at Warrenton that Capt. DUANE, Chief of the Engineers, had already sent an order to Harper's Ferry for the pontoon train there to go down. The order had been issued. They being under Gen. BURNSIDE's immediate and direct command I did not interfere at all in relation to them.

Q.—Do you know whether there was any delay in starting them in their progress there?

A.—I heard that there was a delay from the steamers getting aground with the pontoons, and there was a delay, I understood, in the train going down by land on account of the difficulty of the roads and the inexperience, perhaps, of the officer in command, and it had to be taken by water part of the way. It could not get through by land. I considered from the reports I received, that these delays resulted mainly from accident and the elements, that no man had any control over. Gen. BURNSIDE telegraphed to me in relation to Gen. WOODBURY, thinking that he had not used due diligence, but afterward told me he was perfectly satisfied with what Gen. WOODBURY had done, and that he did not know but that the commanding officer of the train that went down had done his duty; also that he was disposed to make no further investigation of that matter—that he was pretty well satisfied.

Q.—Was there any request for you to delay the advance of the men until the boats arrived, or anything of that kind?

A.—No, Sir; I remember this—that Gen. WOODBURY in a conversation with me, said that Gen. BURNSIDE could not get down for several days after I told him, and that he could not need the boats till Gen. BURNSIDE arrived. I think I remarked to him that I did not know exactly the day when Gen. BURNSIDE would move; that I could not tell him, as the General did not know himself. While I was at Warrenton he proposed this movement, and he was directed to make all preparations for it, but not to begin it till the President was consulted. I returned on the afternoon of the 13th, and I think, on the morning of the 14th I had an interview with the President, in which he consented to Gen. BURNSIDE's plans, and I immediately telegraphed him to go ahead, as he had proposed. I understood that there was considerable delay in getting the boats from Aquia down to the Rappahannock River, on account of the bad roads, difficulty of transportation, &c., but no other delay than that which would naturally occur over a tough country, like that, and accidental delay in laying the bridges, was reported to me from the inexperience of the pontoniers who laid the upper bridges. There was considerable delay in that. We could not commence the repairs of the railroad until Gen. BURNSIDE took possession of it as it was all in the possession of the enemy. That was understood between Gen. HAUPT and Gen. MEIGS in my presence. Gen. HAUPT went over with me to make the arrangements in repairing the roads as early as possible. I remember the conversation. He could not have anything, but would have everything down ready as soon as he could; and when he found Gen. BURNSIDE in possession he would commence.

Question by Mr. Gooch.—When you were at Warrenton had Gen. BURNSIDE just assumed command of the Army of the Potomac?

A.—Five days before, I think.

Q.—Was there, or not, any agreement or understanding between you and Gen. BURNSIDE that the pontoons and army stores, or either of them, should be furnished to him by the authorities here without his looking after them himself?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I will say any stores necessary for him to cross the river and move forward for Fredericksburgh?

A.—Yes sir. I requested Gen. MEIGS, as Chief Quartermaster, and Gen. HAUPT, in charge of the railroads, to go with me to consult with Gen. BURNSIDE, and told him that everything was at his disposition. He must make his own requisitions and give his own orders; that I would not interfere except to assist in carrying his views out as much as I could; whenever anything was asked of me that was not being done, that I would render all the assistance in my power, and just previous to that time, with reference to a requisition which he had sent me, I had told him not to send me any requisitions, but to make them on the proper heads of departments, and if they did not do their duty then immediately report it to me, but that I could not attend to any requisitions at all.

Q.—When you were there, was the time considered that it would take to move the army from where it was to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh?

A.—*No, Sir, for it was not determined at that time* that the movement should be made.

Q.—Was it not determined that it should be made, provided the President consented to it?

A.—Yes, Sir, and he was immediately to commence his preparations as though they had been assented to, until telegraphed to the contrary, but not to make any movement.

Q.—Was, or was not, the time requisite for the movement of the army from where it was to Falmouth, considered at that time?

A.—It may have been spoken of in conversation. We had a long conversation of three or four hours, and it may have been alluded to. Nothing definite was decided upon in relation to the time it would take. Indeed, I remarked when I left him that he was of opinion he would cross a portion of his forces at the fords above the junction of the rivers. That was the opinion expressed before I left.

Q.—And the rendezvous at Falmouth?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or no there was any discussion when you were there as to the point, that it was necessary that the pontoons and the army should arrive at Falmouth at the same time, so that the enemy should not know the point designated for the crossing?

A.—I do not think that was mentioned. This matter I know was mentioned, that the pontoons should be there as soon as they could after we had got possession of the road, so that they could be taken down.

Q.—At any time did Gen. WOODBURY go to you and suggest to you that it would be impossible to get the pontoons or stores at Falmouth as soon as was expected, and that was the reason it would be advisable that the movement of the army of Gen. BURNSIDE should be delayed.

A.—Not to my recollection. Gen. WOODBURY, in a conversation (I think a part of the time Gen. MEIGS was present) spoke of difficulty in getting together sufficient transportation to go down, and he thought the train should go by land. The transports were required to get down provisions, and it was suggested that as few as possible should be used for moving the pontoon train.

Q.—Since Gen. BURNSIDE has been in command of the Army of the Potomac, have all its movements been made according to his judgment and direction, so far as you know?

A.—Yes Sir, entirely.

Question by Mr. Wright.—I understand you to say, General, that the delay in the bridges, you think, was caused by the elements and the inefficiency of men, and that there is nobody to blame but you know of?

A.—I will not say inefficiency of men, but I will say this: that Gen. BURNSIDE reported to me that the officer in command of the land train had not been as efficient as he ought to have been, but he afterward modified that report. I told him to arrest any person who had neglected his duty, and send him to Washington immediately, and he said to me that he did not think it necessary.

By the Chairman.—One more question is suggested to me, which I will put. It is whether you were requested to repair that road before the army left Harper's Ferry?

The Witness.—Before Gen. McCLELLAN's army left Harper's Ferry?

The Chairman.—Yes, Sir. Before they left there were you requested by Gen. McCLELLAN to have that road repaired?

A.—Not that I remember. I was told that one of his staff officers had requested it to be repaired, and the answer was immediately made by myself, "We cannot do anything there until he takes possession of the road;" and, moreover, I did not know that he was going there, for he had not informed me as to where he intended to go. If at any time any suggestion of that kind was made to me, it was made with reference to some future time, and not as to any immediate action. No request was made, according to my recollection. I will add that, if any paper came to me in which an allusion was made to that being done, it was referred by me immediately to the head of the department having charge of it, either to Gen. HAUPT or Gen. MEIGS.

Q.—But you do not recollect any such request?

A.—No, Sir.

GEN. MEIGS' TESTIMONY.

Gen. MEIGS, in answer to a request for explanations of anything occurring to him relative to the battle of Fredericksburgh, says that, as he presumed the enquiry arises principally from the excited state of the public mind and the public Press, and as statements published show a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, and as the Press in some degree holds him responsible for certain failures with the pontoon train and supplies, and as the Quartermaster's Department, he says, bears responsibility for certain failures, he will begin at that point, and therefore states before the Army of the Potomac left the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, I received a telegram from Col. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster, which I have read within a few days, though I have not got it here. I can remember its substance. He requested me to direct that all the care that could be obtained should be loaded with quartermaster's supplies and placed in a convenient position on the railroad west of Alexandria, so as to be sent over the Manassas Gap, and over the other railroads radiating from that point, to meet the army on its march. He also requested in the last sentence of his dispatch that I would cause the road from Aquia Creek to Richmond via Fredericksburgh to be put in repair. I wrote on the back of that telegram, as is my habit, directions to give the order, which I thought were necessary. I sent copies of the telegram to the principal agents of supply departments, to the Commissary General in regard to the commissionary stores, and to the Chief Quartermaster of this depot, whose duty it is to provide Quartermaster's stores and provide the transportation for them, and to those who had charge of the repairing and running of the military railroads, Gen. HAUPT and Col. McCALLUM. I inquired what direction had been made for the repairing of these roads and directed those under my orders to be ready to meet the requirements of the dispatches. I knew the matter was in good hands and I took it for granted that all proper preparations had already been made, and I learned on inquiry that they had been, that they were ready. I remember writing on the back of the telegram, that of course, the repair of the road to Richmond would depend upon its being occupied by the troops of the United States. It was at that time in the possession of the enemy, and it would have been as easy for me, at that time to have provided barracks in Richmond as to repair the road to Richmond. I saw Gen. HALLECK and mentioned this to him.

I do not remember exactly what reply I made to Col. INGALLS. But on seeing him afterwards I spoke of it, and I understood that this was a dispatch written at his own instance, not specifically directed to Gen. McCLELLAN. But in that I may be mistaken. I have not spoken to Gen. McCLELLAN on the subject, and I derive this impression from what I remember of Col. INGALLS' statement. We had then, I believe, everything nearly ready to repair the road whenever we should be able to get possession of it. We had built there last Spring a very large wharf, about 1,000 feet in length. There were requisitions on the Quartermasters to build still larger wharves, one about 1,800 feet long. At the time the corps of Gen. BURNSIDE landed there and went forward to take the Rappahannock and Rapidan, I remember at that time advising the authorities that, by the time I could get a vessel load of timber to the place, it would be abandoned, and the fact was that before any progress could be made in building the 1,800 feet additional wharf, our work already constructed there was destroyed; cars, and a considerable quantity of stores were destroyed, and the bridges burned, to my great regret. I endeavored to prevent it, but heard of the intention too late. The next time this matter came to my attention in any way was when Gen. HALLECK informed me that Gen. BURNSIDE had taken command of the Army of the Potomac, and desired to change his base of operations, and he requested me to accompany him to Warrenton to see Gen. BURNSIDE. I went with him on the 12th of November, and with us went Gen. HAUPT, the Director and Superintendent of Military Railroads, appointed by the Secretary of War, who acts in connection with the Quartermaster's Department. We furnish the funds, and he is supposed to be under the direction of the Department. He is a very able and competent man. There was a good deal of conversation with Gen. BURNSIDE that night, which I did not hear. I left Gen. HALLECK and himself to discuss the project of the campaign, and I entered into it only late in the evening. I was informed that the General-in-Chief would refer the matter to the President for his approval, and that Gen. BURNSIDE was to carry out his plans if the President should approve. I do not think anything was said to me about pontoons then, but Gen. BURNSIDE asked me how soon I could have supplies ready for his army? I think he asked me how many days it would take to get the supplies to Aquia Creek; I told him it could not be done in a day, that it would do a good deal, but that it took time to accomplish so great a movement; here was an army of over ——— men, the population of a great city to be suddenly whipped up, to break off from its lines of communication and be transferred to a new position, and their supplies to be received from a narrow channel, in a contracted harbor, with very shallow water; that to supply them all with the necessaries of life was like undertaking to supply Boston without any previous provision being made; I said it could not be done without great labor, and that I would collect all the suitable vessels I could and have them employed in the work; we had a number of vessels, barges, canal boats, already in the river. Our canal boats were principally up the canal between here and Harper's Ferry; I said that we would collect them as rapidly as possible, and I would promise to have the supplies at Aquia Creek by the time he got there, but that he had 3,000 or 4,000 wagons with his army, and when he got to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh, he must send his wagons down to the Potomac, and let them haul he supplies to the camps; that the railroad could not be repaired in a day, that we did not know the condition of the bridges. He was under the impression, I think, that the bridges had not been burned. They had been burned, however. I understand that there was not a large force at Fredericksburgh. Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. Dix's staff, had made a dash into Fredericksburgh a few days before, and had driven out what little force was there, and I was told by Gen. BURNSIDE that in the dash he had burned some bridges. I had the impression that he had burned these very bridges; that they were burned then, and irrevocable; and what were the rules in this matter? I do not know. On our way out to Warrenton Gen. HAUPT consulted with me as to the best mode of organizing a corps of workmen for the railroad, repair and wharf building. I told him there were two regiments of engineer soldiers here, under the charge of Gen. WOODBURY, already organized; that they were composed principally of mechanics and workmen; that he could get no more intelligent—no more skillful—no better disciplined men, and they would serve as guards and workmen, and I advised him to ask Gen. BURNSIDE to place a portion of them, at least, at his disposal, and to order them to Aquia Creek. The idea struck him favorably. He repeated it, and subsequently orders were given to send down this Engineer Regiment under Gen. WOODBURY. I did not see, at that time, Gen. BURNSIDE's letter containing his plan of the campaign. When he last visited this city he conversed with me on this subject, and expressed some surprise that I had not seen it. He thought I had, and then read it to me. I do not remember how the question of the pontoon train came up at Warrenton. My own recollection of the circumstance is that it occurred to me that if he was going to Fredericksburgh he would want pontoons. I remember that I wrote in pencil an order to Gen. WOODBURY to call at the Quartermaster's at Washington for transportation for his pontoons to Aquia Creek, being under the impression at the time that the bridges were up near Harper's Ferry, and that they would have to be transported from that place. I thought he might need canal-boats, and perhaps horses to tow them down the canal, and steamers to take them from Washington to Aquia Creek. I handed the order to Gen. HALLECK, saying: "Gen. WOODBURY is an engineer, and it is not proper, therefore, for me to sign the order. If you think it is right, I advise you to sign it." He signed it, and it was sent off to the telegraph office. I also wrote a dispatch to the Quartermaster in Baltimore, who was under my orders, directing a copy to be handed in transitu to the Quartermaster here, calling on him to send 100 barges, as soon as possible, to Washington, for the purpose of taking supplies to Aquia Creek and Belle Plain. These barges draw but little water, and are available in the river where larger vessels cannot approach the shore. Gen. HAUPT was with us. I did not feel authorized to give the order without consulting with Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HALLECK. He heard everything. It was perfectly well understood by him and myself, and I think also by Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BURNSIDE, though I do not think it was a subject of special conversation, that nothing could be done at Aquia Creek until we had possession of it. The supplies under protection of the gunboats could lay off in the harbor, but could not land. I thought the Engineer Brigade able to drive off the enemy's picket and land, and I believe it was done. I think the Engineer Brigade landed at Aquia Creek before Gen. BURNSIDE reached Falmouth, and on their landing the enemy's pickets ran away, and then operations commenced. I was of opinion, and suppose I expressed it to Gen. HALLECK, that the best way to get pontoons and pontoon trains from Washington would be to pack the flooring and ropes, and anchors, etc. of the bridges in the pontoon boats, and tow them down the river by steamers, while the wagons on which they are ordinarily transported, when moving by land, with their horses and harness, should march under a guard from Alexandria to Aquia Creek, there to take up the pontoons and transport them to Falmouth by the common road. By this means I supposed the wagons would go light, and would go through more rapidly and with less wear and tear to the horses. I returned to Washington on the 15th, with Gen. HALLECK, and I do not think I had any discussion with him on that subject after I returned. I do not think I saw Gen. HALLECK again, or spoke with him about the transfer of the pontoon train. I did see Gen. WOODBURY. He called at my office, and we had some conversation. He did not, as I remember, ask me to give any orders or do anything, and I presumed everything was going on satisfactorily. I asked him when he would go down, and he said he would go on Sunday. I do not remember the date, but it was the Sunday following our visit to Washington, on the 16th of November. He, with Col. INGALLS, and I think Gen. HAUPT, went down in a steamer on Thursday to look at the place. A small portion of the Engineer Brigade had gone before, as I understood. I have since asked the Chief Quartermaster here, since the complaint which has been made on the subject, what was done by him, and he tells me that he received one evening a request from Gen. WOODBURY to have two steamers ready to take six companies of the Engineer Brigade to Aquia Creek, I think, and some to Belle Plain, and to tow down some pontoons the next morning. He answered that the steamers should be in the eastern branch, ready for him, by daylight next morning, and they were there at the time appointed. The preparation of the pontoons, I am told, occupied all that day, and the next day was dark and foggy, so that the steamers did not sail, I think, until the next morning; and one of them got aground at the mouth of the river, and lay there some time before they succeeded in getting her off. I have since inquired whether he had heard anything in regard to the search of the pontoon train and wagons, and he told me that the wagon train had passed across the country, but a rain coming on had raised the streams. The wagons were long, unwieldy and difficult to turn, and they failed to get through; and that the wagon train finally returned to the shore and took boats to Aquia Creek.

That is all hearsay, but I presume it is all correct. The supplies were sent down. The barges were sent here from Baltimore and Philadelphia; could not get enough in Baltimore, and I suppose the army has not suffered from the want of any supplies. As soon as the army reached Falmouth and protected the line, and I think even before it opened communication with Aquia Creek work was commenced on the railroad, and the railroad was repaired. That large wharf of 1,000 feet in length has been entirely reconstructed, and we have made preparations for building other wharves, extending the rail road down along the river, giving increased facilities for landing. When Gen. BURNSIDE showed me his plan of campaign I found, as I remember now, that there was provision that the pontoons themselves should march by land to meet him; exactly at what time I am unable to say; but any expectations that a pontoon train should be at Falmouth when the army arrived there, would necessarily be disappointed, in my *opinion*. No pontoon train could go to Falmouth without a sufficient guard to drive out the enemy's pickets, and if it got there before the army, the enemy would have captured it. What all the army itself did not do, it was not to be expected that the guard of the pontoon train should do. Hearing, when Gen. BURNSIDE was lost in this City, there were complaints on this subject, (and here allow me to say that the Quartermaster's Department, which does a great deal for the army, is apt to be held responsible for everything that is not done,) hearing that it was blamed for the failure to get the pontoons to Falmouth by the time the army reached that place, I rebelled to my informant, who was connected with the Press, that the Quartermaster's Department was no more responsible for the march of the pontoon train than for the march of a battery of artillery or a regiment of infantry; that its business was to provide material for the transportation of the army, and it had done so; had filled every requisition, and had heard no complaint on that point; Gen. BURNSIDE came to see me a few minutes after this gentleman left my room, and I mentioned to him that I had just been told that public opinion was censuring the Department. He laughed, and said he had not made a complaint to any officer of the Quartermaster's Department or Commissary Department, but he was surprised that they had been able to accomplish so much.

Q.—Who would be responsible for that particular duty of getting the pontoons over there? Gen. WOODBURY?

Gen. MEIGS answered: If Gen. WOODBURY had orders from Gen. BURNSIDE, he was responsible for carrying them out, or making him understand that it was impracticable to carry them out. The march of an army is to be managed by its commander. When a General undertakes to make a movement, he must give his orders himself, as Gen. HALLECK has told you. Every order that Gen. BURNSIDE requested from me, every requisition that was made upon me, he says himself, was fully and promptly satisfied. If you want my opinion, I have an opinion on the subject, not as to any body's being to blame, but as to what the facts were. I think there was a mistake made in expecting the pontoons, which, I believe, at the time, were at Berlin, to be got to Falmouth while the army made a two and a half days' march. I do not think it practicable. A march of 100 miles for a pontoon train is a serious matter, whether the march be made by land or water. The march across from Warrenton after the army was fairly under way, ought not, I suppose, to have taken over two days and a half, and I did not think it did. I think they marched rapidly and crossed over to Falmouth in two days and a half from what little I heard of the discussion between Gen. HALLECK and Gen. BURNSIDE, I only heard a part of it. I expected that a portion of Gen. BURNSIDE's army would cross above Fredericksburgh, and I think he used the expression that within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after he got permission to move, his cavalry would be in Fredericksburgh, the main body of his army, however, not crossing above but crossing at Falmouth.

Gen. HAUPT's testimony was taken, but was not submitted with the report.

Funeral of Rev. A. B. Fuller.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

The obsequies of Rev. A. B. FULLER, late Chaplain of the Massachusetts Sixteenth Regiment, killed at Fredericksburgh, took place to-day in the First Unitarian Church, in Chauncey-street. The attendance was large, including Gov. ANDREW and staff, many clergymen, Judges of Courts, military officers and eminent citizens. The independent Cadets acted as escort. The remains were deposited in Mount Auburn.

Commissary Contracts.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Contracts were awarded to-day, by the United States Commissary here, to parties in this city for 1,000 bbls. prime mess pork, at $15 75; 1,000 bbls. beef at $9 96; 300,000 lbs. yellow coffee sugar at $12 20@$12 40.

McKEONS & Co., Philadelphia, were awarded 50,000 lbs. hard yellow soap at 7c; 50,000 lbs. do. at 8c 9b per 100 lbs.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Interesting and Important Documentary Evidence.

Developments Regarding Pope's Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

In the PORTER Court Martial to-day, Gen. PORTER having procured his witnesses, the examination on the part of the defense began. Maj.-Gen. PARKE, Chief of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, was sworn, but deposed to nothing of special importance. Col. CHASE, of the Quartermaster and Capt. FINKLE, of the Commissary Departments, were examined, touching the condition of the roads and the state of the night of August 29. They were both agreed as to the impracticability of extending troops at such a time.

Capt. MOUNTAIN and Lieut. WILLS, both of Gen. PORTER's Staff, were examined and testified to having seen a bearer of dispatches from Gen. PORTER to Gen. PORTER on the night of the 27th of August, and to other matters of minor interest. The Court then adjourned over till Friday.

DOCUMENTARY TESTIMONY SUBMITTED.

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. MORELL.

[Received 10:30 A. M., Aug. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Aug. 22, 1862.

Gen. Morell:

Dispatch received. Move at once to Kelly's Ford, and occupy and hold it. Relieve Griffin when Sykes gets up to him. If you are called upon to go to Rappahannock Station, move up to the support of the army there.

Your artillery is on the road to you. Sykes will move up this morning, and relieve Griffin.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. PORTER TO GENS. SYKES AND MORELL.

3 P. M. 24th.

Gens. Sykes and Morell:

Keep your commands well in hand for any emergency, and before advancing another step do your utmost to ascertain the position of Pope's forces, and where the enemy is, what force is at Kelly's Ford, and has the enemy been seen on the opposite bank. Give me all the information you have and the location of your forces, and amounts of cavalry at the fords. There is no more cavalry here to send you. If you can push scouts over the fords, do so as far as possible. What is the latest information? Send your dispatches to that Gen. Sykes can see them; direct Griffin to fix the ground or woods at Barnett's so that a small force with artillery can hold it. I am just informed that Pope is on the Rappahannock, at Warrenton Springs, having attacked and whipped the enemy. I wish to hold Kelly's Ford to-morrow, and hope by the time I join you that you will be able to inform me what is at and opposite Rappahannock Station.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

[United States Military Telegraph—Received Aug. 25, 1862, from Deep Creek.]

To Gen. Burnside:

The report to me that all Pope's cavalry at Kelly's was withdrawn, is an error. He left a small company, after visiting the Fords. I find, or think the enemy is merely watching us at Barnett's, and was within striking distance of Kelly's, with sufficient force to resist crossing. The enemy has shown himself in small parties. I have decided to leave Griffin at Barnett's for a day longer; the remainder of Morell at Kelly's, and to-morrow, depending on information from a party I have sent to Rappahannock Station to push Sykes there, or half him in supporting distance of Morell, ready to push on the Rappahannock Station. I find the river can be crossed almost anywhere by cavalry and infantry, so that, with the exception of the prominent fords, watching is all I can do. The rebel forces I saw last evening at Rappahannock Station are four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and Reynolds's picket are at Beverly Ford. Reynolds I can hear nothing of. Rebel batteries have been withdrawn from Kelly's ford. The country is stripped of everything, even telegraph poles and weeds, much less furnishing subsistence for man or beast for this army.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

THE SAME.

[U. S. Military Telegraph, received Aug. 25, 1862, from Advance.]

To Gen. Burnside:

Have you received my dispatches indicating my movements to-morrow? You know that Rappahannock Station is under fire from the opposite hills, and the houses were destroyed by Pope.

I do not like to direct movements on such uncertain data as that furnished by Gen. Halleck. I know he is misinformed of the location of some of the corps mentioned in his dispatches.

Reno has not been at Kelly's for three (3) days, and there is only a picket at Rappahannock Station. At 3 to-morrow shall go there myself and Kelly's Ford. Does Gen. McClellan approve? About daybreak my scout and Aid will be in from Bealton. Have you any orders? I want cavalry to remain with me for a few days. For want of grain and provisions I have had to send home some who came up.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

THE SAME.

[U. S. Military Telegraph, received Aug. 25, 1862—3.30. From advance.]

To Gen. Burnside:

Dispatch of 10.30 received. Gen. Halleck is misinformed in regard to the location of Reno's command. He is not at Kelly's Ford, nor can I hear of him. No one but four companies of Rhode Island Cavalry are at Rappahannock Station at Bealton. This was the last information received. Have sent to Bealton to get information, and shall start Sykes at daybreak for Rappahannock Station or its vicinity. The Sixth New-York occupy Barnett's, and are on opposite bank. I think they can hold and watch that point with the addition of a Dutch battery; but, if there is a battalion of infantry available, without breaking a brigade, think it well to put it there to-morrow. Reynolds has gone, and the Reno is beyond reach. This portion of my corps would have been one day further forward had I any information of Pope's forces on the enemy.

F. J. PORTER, Major General.

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. BURNSIDE.

ADVANCE, Aug. 25, 1862.

To Gen. A. E. Burnside:

My aid has just returned from Bealton, and he says Burney is there with two regiments, one at Rappahannock Station. Pope's headquarters are at Warrenton, Kearny at Warrenton Junction. King went to Warrenton to-day. Hooker was to go. Reno is at Sulphur Springs. Reynolds at Warrenton. Banks and Sigel are at Sulphur Springs, fighting there to-day. A deserter came over to-day, crossing at Rappahannock station, said enemy moving his forces to our right. Those left down this way are three regiments which have been cut up in the battles. At Brandreth's Station are five hundred (500) wagons, guarded by a small force of infantry, and squadron of cavalry. At Rappahannock Station, the river is fordable for all arms. Are my arrangements satisfactory?

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

THE SAME.

ADVANCE, BARNETT'S FORD, 8 A. M., Aug. 26, 1862.

All quiet at and on the Rappahannock during the night. At Kelly's Ford the impression exists that two brigades of infantry, with one regiment of cavalry, are opposite Rappahannock Station: A squadron was seen last evening opposite Kelly's. A company from Bealton, to-day, says Kearny is there with his whole division. I expect Sykes to halt about four miles short of Bealton, at water, and until I can find a proper camp. Water is only to be had by going within range from opposite shore. I shall go by Kelly's Ford, and pass through Rappahannock Station and Bealton, to Sykes, where my camp will be. Please have the telegraph run no that way by troops. Barnett's and Kelly's Fords will communicate with you by telegraph to-night. Many men are sick, and for the want of medicines and ambulances will suffer. Have directed trains to be sent for grain.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

GEN. BURNSIDE TO GEN. PORTER.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 26.

Major-Gen. F. J. Porter:

Until Sumner's troops arrive, it would be well to hold the fords with an ample force. You are now in connection with Pope, and no doubt can get what cavalry you want. When you can dispense with the three (3) companies of Indiana Cavalry please send them back. We will send up the forty wagons with provisions for Morell and Griffin. Have sent down to Aquia for wagon load of hospital stores. Will send them with supply train if they arrive. The wagons and ambulances will be sent out as they arrive with the direction you require. All quiet here. Your dispatches all received, and your disposition of troops is all right. You state that Reno is expected to pass to your left. To what point is he to go?

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. BANKS.

[United States Military Telegraph, received Aug. 26, 1862. From Advance.]

To Gen. Banks:

I dispatched you from Bealton, under the impression that Sykes' and Morell's divisions had not been ordered to Warrenton. All to destroy the fords. (!) Griffin is at Rappahannock with two brigades at the ford. I have decided to pass Sykes to Bealton and Morell with strength from infantry and artillery Rappahannock Station, and patrol with cavalry. The Rappahannock is fordable everywhere, and if the enemy desired to cross, he would go with a larger force than I have. Camps, for want of water, cannot be drawn nearer, except within pickets. I have sent back cavalry as fast as I could and ordered them from the divisions and directed Morell to use those at the fords. This I did before receiving your telegram. The one hundred and fifty cavalry will be a good thing. Send grain and provisions. Can be brought to Bealton from Warrenton. Please send up the wagons and ambulances, and have the drivers directed to pick up sick to house about 3 miles from Bealton, on right hand side, and bring them here. The supply train must go to Bergedere and Kelly's Fords; ambulances also which belong to Morell. Pleasonton have sent up to-morrow an operator and instrument for Bealton to work the other line. Also the corps mail.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDER FROM GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WAR GROUND, AUG. 26, 1862—12 o'clock M.

SPECIAL ORDER No. —. The following forces will be immediately thrown forward in pursuit of the enemy, and press him vigorously during the whole day.

Major-Gen. McDowell is assigned the command of the pursuit. Major-Gen. Porter's corps will push forward on the Warrenton Turnpike, followed by the division of Brig.-Gen. King. Gen. Ricketts will pursue on the Haymarket Road, followed by the corps of Major-Gen. Reynolds. The necessary cavalry will be assigned to these columns by Major-Gen. McDowell, to whom regular and frequent reports will be made.

The general headquarters will be somewhere on the Warrenton Turnpike.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.

(Signed) GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GEN. PORTER TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

CHERRYVILLE, Aug. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I send you copies of some orders under which I have moved lately. I advanced in pursuit of the enemy, and struck the centre of his rear, apparently under the direction of Gen. Lee, and was whipped, as was the whole army badly—that is, it was overpowered. Two of Morell's brigades were in action, under Butterfield, and two of Sykes' (Buchanan and Chapman,) and they did nobly. The latter lost by volunteers firing into them, before passing through them. They were not sustained on the right, and had to retire. The Pennsylvania Reserves did beautifully. They show the advantage of being well led by Reynolds, Meade, Seymour and Jackson. A battery was lost and retaken by them, but again lost after gallant resistance. Warren has only 107 men left. Not one running, and only commanding officers. We were driven from the field, and here we are, after marching all last night, cheerily located in a position which, if the enemy shells, will cause stampede; but I do not believe he will attack, but get in our rear, and compel us to attack him in a well-selected place. The men are without heart, but will fight when cornered. To-day Gen. Pope asked the question of the Government if any arrangements had been made to protect Washington. He said to us chiefs of corps present when the reply was received that he was glad the Government had decided the question for him; but we were to fight wherever the enemy was. We were not to return to Alexandria, as all forces were coming to us. Porter's corps alone was in general disappointment except to him. However, we obey, and do what Halleck thinks is best. Pope says there are political considerations which control—not the safety of the army. But our men will not fight with heart when they know, if wounded, (as we cannot retain the field against odds,) they are to be left to the care of the enemy. Pope sent in a flag to-day to get some wounded. I have many officers in their hands—some of the most valuable from every State. The wagons are gone, and our artillery and cavalry will not soon be movable. Artillery and cavalry—the latter is broken down—and as Pope says, he has no cavalry, though he has regiments. We have taken very few prisoners, (some 400.) In return we have left all our killed, and the worst of our wounded in their hands. The enemy got one battery of six pieces yesterday. I believe it belonged to Reynolds. The enemy took at Manassas one battery, and left one piece (four) spiked and useless. It was left on the ground when we abandoned Manassas. I here it is claimed we captured it. We are bivouacking, and as I have had no dinner or supper to-day, and no chance of any to-morrow, I will bid you good bye, in hope of soon seeing you, (without being whipped,) and that you have plenty to eat. If we return, I hope the force will be directed to take different roads to the fords, and they will be well manned and protected by us. I do not wish to see the enemy back if it can be helped; but I fear it may be kept here at the will of the enemy, to cripple it so that when it does get back it will be so crippled that it cannot defend the fords against the powerful force of the enemy, who will hold it here while they cross into Maryland. I may be in error as to their purpose. Lee is here; Jackson is not now here. Cadmus Wilcox commands Hill's division directly in front, and the enemy are massing to turn us. I expect every hour to hear of our rear being cut, and our supplies and trains (scarcely guarded at Fairfax) destroyed. Our men are in good spirits, and were much surprised to find they were in the hands of the enemy. They return with a different impression from what they came. Good night. The bearer will tell you much.

F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

THE SAME.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, CHERRYVILLE,
Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Gen. McClellan, near Alexandria, Va.:

Bayard reports the enemy pouring in on the Chantilly road, and my pickets that they are coming down the Little River Turnpike. Twelve brass guns were seen, and infantry and cavalry.

I can see dust flying, of columns evidently moving directly north—evidently toward Leesburg. If you can, I hope you will protect the fords into Maryland, and guard the said roads into Baltimore. I think we will have a fight before night. The enemy